

Statistics of Western Australia

LABOUR AND PRICES

1970

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AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

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Statistics to Western Australia

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Many of the figures appearing in the tables have been rounded (to thousands or, in some cases, hundreds), without making those adjustments which would be needed to make the rounded figures add to the rounded total. It is for this reason that figures do not always add to the totals shown in the tables.

Percentages appearing in the tables have been corrected to the first (or second) place of decimals without making those adjustments which would be necessary to make the percentages so expressed add to precisely 100.

1970

W. M. BARTLEY
STATISTICAL OFFICER
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN OFFICE

LABOUR AND PRICES

CONTENTS

TABLE	PAGE
Wages	
1 State Basic Wage	4
2 Commonwealth Awards: Minimum Weekly Wage Rates	4
3 Minimum Rates of Wages payable under Awards, Determinations and Agreements	5-7
4 Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Apprentices under Awards and Agreements	7
5 Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups	8
6 Weighted Average Minimum Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates	9
7 Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit	9
Employment	
Introductory Letterpress	10-12
8 Work Force classified according to Industry Group: Census, 30 June 1966	12
9 Industry of the Population: Census, 30 June 1966	13
10 Industry of the Work Force: Census, 30 June 1966—Classification according to Statistical Division	14
11 Occupational Status of the Population: Census, 30 June 1966	15
12 Industry and Occupational Status of the Work Force: Census, 30 June 1966	16
13 Occupations of the Population: Census, 30 June 1966	17-18
14 Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment	18
15 Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industry Groups and Sub-groups	19-20
16 Government Authorities: Civilian Employees in Western Australia	21
17 Employment in Building according to Occupational Status and Type of Job	21
18 Employment in Building according to Occupation	21
19 Employment in Factories in each Class of Industry, according to Age	22
20 Apprenticeship: Registrations to Various Trades and Number of Effective Registrations	23
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES	
21 Industrial Disputes: Western Australia	24
22 Duration of Industrial Disputes: 1970	25
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS	
Introductory Letterpress	26
23 Industry Group, Time Lost and Cost of Claims (Time lost: one day or more)	27
24 Time Lost and Cost of Claims: Five-year Summary (Time lost: one day or more)	27
25 Industry Group, Time Lost and Cost of Claims (Time lost: one week or more)	28
26 Time Lost and Cost of Claims: Five-year Summary (Time lost: one week or more)	28
Prices	
Introductory Letterpress	29-32
RETAIL	
27 Consumer Price Index: Perth	33
28 Consumer Price Index: All Groups Index Numbers, Six Capital Cities	33
29 Consumer Price Index: Six Capital Cities Combined	34
30 Retail Price Index Numbers: 1901 to 1969	34
31 Average Retail Prices of Selected Food and Grocery Items: Perth	35
WHOLESALE	
32 Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building: Group Index Numbers, Perth	36
33 Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building: All Groups Index Numbers, Six Capital Cities	36
34 Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building: Group Index Numbers, Perth	36
35 Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building: All Groups Index Numbers, Six Capital Cities	36
List of Statistical Publications	38

WAGES

No. 1—State Basic Wage: Variations in Rates (a) from 1951

Date of operation	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1951—29 January	17.29	9.78	1960—30 January (c)	21.12	21.12
30 April	18.42	10.41	2 May	28.63	21.48
23 July	19.67	11.11	25 July	29.22	21.92
22 October	20.57	11.62	24 October	29.46	22.09
1 December (b) .....	....	13.37			
1952—29 January	21.41	13.92	1961—31 January	29.66	22.24
28 April	22.38	14.55	1 May	29.92	22.44
28 July	23.22	15.10	31 July	30.05	22.54
27 October	23.85	15.50	30 October	29.88	22.41
1953—27 April	24.18	15.72	1963—22 April	30.02	22.52
27 July	24.65	16.02	29 July	30.15	22.61
1955—9 August	25.24	16.41	1964—27 April	30.42	22.82
			22 September	30.80	23.10
1956—31 January	25.37	16.49	26 October	31.12	23.34
23 April	25.71	16.71			
23 July	26.15	17.00	1965—26 April	31.47	23.60
29 October	26.52	17.23	26 July	31.78	23.84
1957—25 January	26.62	17.31	16 November	31.96	23.97
26 April	26.88	17.48	1966—25 January	32.38	24.28
19 July	27.28	17.72	2 May	32.65	24.49
1958—7 February	26.85	17.45	2 August	33.26	24.95
4 August	27.22	17.70	24 October	33.50	25.13
27 October	27.34	17.78	1967—1 July	(d)	(d)
1959—27 April	27.51	17.88	1968—25 October	(d)	(d)
27 July	27.86	18.11	22 November (e)	35.45	27.08
26 October	28.15	18.30	1969—24 November	36.45	27.88
			1970—26 October	38.45	29.40

(a) From 22 September 1964, rates declared to apply uniformly throughout the State. For earlier periods, the rates shown are those which applied to the area comprised within a radius of 15 miles from the General Post Office, Perth.

(b) Female rate increased to 65 per cent of male rate as from 1 December 1951. (c) Female rate increased to 75 per cent of male rate from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after 30 January 1960.

(d) Special loading of 60 cents a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Loading increased to \$1.95 operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 until 22 November 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wage.

(e) Rates prescribed under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1968.

No. 2—Commonwealth Awards: Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Males

In its decision of 8 July 1966 in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wages Cases of 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced that it intended to grant relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in awards prescribing a minimum wage.

The provisions inserted in the awards state that no adult male employee shall be paid at less than the prescribed minimum rates as ordinary rates of pay in respect of the ordinary hours of work prescribed by the award. The minimum weekly wage rates prescribed were the appropriate basic wages plus \$3.75 a week. These minimum wages prescribed in Commonwealth awards are shown in the table below together with changes in the rates since they were first introduced.

(\$)

Date of operation (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Cairns
1966—11 July	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15	....
1967—1 July	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15	....
1968—25 October	39.60	38.80	37.10	38.40	38.90	39.50	....
1969—19 December	43.10	42.30	40.60	41.90	42.40	43.00	42.60
1971—1 January	47.10	46.30	44.60	45.90	46.40	47.00	46.60

(a) Rates operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

No. 3—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers at 30 June 1970

NOTE. The wage rates in the table below have been taken from awards, determinations and agreements of industrial tribunals and from unregistered agreements operative at 30 June 1970. Except where indicated otherwise, the wage rates are those applicable to Perth.

In the majority of cases, the rates quoted are those payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime. Where it is not possible to quote such rates, hourly rates have been shown. For most occupations, a full week's work, excluding overtime, comprises forty hours. Where this does not apply, the prescribed weekly hours are given in footnotes to the table.

The wage rates shown in the table below have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding actual rates payable for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

ADULT MALES

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Primary production—		Textiles (knitting)— <i>continued</i>	
Farming (general)—		Knitter	43.80
General hand	(a) 42.40	Operator, full fashioned machine	45.20
Forestry—		Weaver	42.60
General forestry worker	48.50		
Grazing—		Food, drink and tobacco—	
General station hand (b)	(c) 42.40	Aerated water and cordials—	
Shearers—per 100 flock sheep (d)	21.00	General hand	44.75
Shed hand (d)	66.24	Truck driver (3 tons)	50.45
Mining and quarrying—		Bacon curing—	
Coal mining (e)—		Boner	54.15
Miner, machine	(f) 58.52	General hand	56.15
Miner, manual	(f) 51.15	Slaughterman	47.50
Gold mining—		Baking (bread)—	
Labourer	(g) (h) 42.40	Bread carter	46.10
Miner	(g) (h) 48.90	Doughmaker	57.85
Quarrying—		Biscuit and cake making—	
Labourer	42.40	Biscuit and cake maker	43.65
Powder monkey	43.80	Brewing—	
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.—		General hand	50.09
Engineering (general)—		Truck driver (4 tons)	52.44
Boilermaker	55.85	Butter, cheese and milk processing—	
Fitter or turner	55.85	Butter maker	50.55
Jobbing moulder	55.85	General hand	44.35
Labourer	42.40	Grader and/or tester	49.65
Machinist, 1st class	55.85	Cereals, condiments, coffee, spices, etc.—	
Machinist, 2nd class	47.30	General hand	42.40
Motor mechanic	55.85	Confectionery—	
Sheet metal worker, 1st class	55.85	Confectioner	46.35
Sheet metal worker, 2nd class	47.30	Flour milling—	
Toolmaker	59.25	Miller	57.10
Tradesman's assistant	42.40	Packerman	50.40
Welder, 1st class	55.85	Topman	52.70
Iron and steel—		Meat industry—	
Rolling mill (merchant)—		Boner	49.00
Continuous furnace hand	(i) 42.45	Cold storage hand	46.90
Mill operative	(i) 49.20	Labourer (beef)	46.45
Motor vehicle manufacture—		Labourer (mutton)	43.80
Assembler	42.45	Slaughterman	57.50
Bodymaker, 1st class	55.85	Pastry cooking—	
Panel beater	55.85	Pastry cook	50.35
Spraypainter	54.05	Sugar refining—	
Railway workshops—		General factory hand	42.40
Car and wagon builder	55.85	Sawmilling, furniture, etc.—	
Car cleaner	42.40	Furniture making—	
Fitter or turner	55.85	Assembler	46.60
Labourer	42.40	Cabinet maker	56.70
Painter	56.03	French polisher	55.85
Shipbuilding (j)—		Glass tradesman	55.85
Boilermaker	55.85	Sawmilling and timber yards—	
Ironworker's assistant	42.40	Benchman No. 1	55.85
Painter and docker	47.70	Dockerman and tally man	42.40
Shipwright	59.10	Labourer	42.40
Textiles, clothing and footwear—		Machinist, A grade	55.85
Clothing trades (ready-made)—		Machinist, B grade	45.30
Cutter	53.00	Orderman	46.10
Presser	49.40	Sawyer	44.95
Tailor	51.60	Paper, printing, etc.—	
Footwear—		Printing (general)—	
Clicking, finishing, making	50.00	Bookbinder	56.50
Stuflcutting	50.00	Compositor (hand)	56.50
Textiles (knitting)—		Compositor (machine)	61.60
Assistant foreman	50.50	General hand	42.40
Gillbox attendant	43.00	Letterpress rotary machinist	56.50
		Photo engraver	57.00

For footnotes, see end of table.

No. 3—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers at 30 June 1970—continued

ADULT MALES—continued

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Printing (newspapers)—		Traffic—continued	
Assistant machinist— Day work	(k) 59.40	Locomotive fireman	42.40
Night work	(k) 66.40	Porter	42.40
Hand compositor— Day work	(k) 69.60	Shunter, ordinary	45.10
Night work	(k) 76.60	Signalman	45.50
Machine compositor— Day work	(j) 74.25		
Night work	(j) 81.25	Road and air transport—	
Machinist— Day work	(j) 69.60	Air transport—	
Night work	(j) 76.60	Ground engineer	58.60
Proof reader— Day work	(j) 69.60	Loader, porter	45.90
Night work	(j) 76.60	Road transport—	
Publishing hand— Day work	(j) 56.55	Assistant	42.40
Night work	(k) 63.55	Motor truck driver—	
		25 cwt or less	47.70
Other manufacturing—		Over 25 cwt and under 3 tons	49.30
Asbestos cement articles—		Over 3 tons and under 6 tons	50.90
General factory hand	45.45	Tramways and buses—	
Moulder, 1st class	48.45	Bus driver (1 man operator)	54.75
Moulder, 2nd class	46.45	Bus driver (other)	52.25
Brick making—		Conductor	42.40
Burner	43.95	Vehicle cleaner	42.40
Drawer, setter	44.85		
Labourer	42.40	Shipping and stevedoring—	
Cement goods making—		Shipping (cargo vessels)—	
Moulder	42.40	Able seaman (n) (o)	54.10
Electricity generation and supply—		Stevedoring—	
Conveyor attendant	47.85	Wharf clerk (per hour) (p)	1.73
Electrical fitter, electrician	60.85	Wharf labourer (per hour) (p)	1.80
Fireman	53.50	Wharf labourer (permanent)	63.60
Fitter and turner	60.85	Tugs—	
Linesman	55.50	Master	52.60
Tradesman's assistant	44.85	Deckhand, fireman	48.85
Engine driving—			
Crane driver	(m) 49.05	Communication—	
Fireman	(m) 44.65	Post Office—	
Stationary engine driver (steam)	(m) 47.65	Mail officer	51.74
Gas making and supply—		Postal officer	51.74
Gas fitter	55.95	Postman	50.47
Meter repairer	52.15	Telephone services—	
Retort operator	48.05	Lineman (grade 1)	49.23
Glass making—		Technician	62.43
General hand	45.30	Telecommunications assistant	52.10
Oil refining—			
Operator	56.15	Wholesale and retail trade—	
Paint manufacture—		Butchers—	
Labourer	46.00	General butcher	56.15
Paint mixer	49.10	Commercial travellers—	
Plastic moulding—		Commercial traveller (q)	52.45
Operator of plastic press	44.00	Petrol service stations—	
Rubber goods—		Attendant	42.40
Builder (pneumatic tyre)	44.90	Retail stores—	
Moulder	43.60	Clerk	54.00
Operator (calendar)	51.60	Motor truck driver—	
Operator (forcing machine)	43.60	25 cwt or less	47.70
Operator (vulcanising press)	44.90	Over 25 cwt and under 3 tons	49.30
Others	42.40	Shop assistant	49.35
Tanning of leather, etc.—		Storeman	48.35
Drum hand	49.65	Wholesale warehouses—	
Glazer	48.25	Adult male	47.85
Leather dresser	48.05	Wool stores—	
		Storeman	51.60
Building and construction—		Wool classer	59.25
Building—			
Bricklayer	64.30	Public administration and community and	
Builder's labourer (skilled)	57.74	business services—	
Builder's labourer (unskilled)	48.31	Hospitals—	
Carpenter	64.70	Cook	47.35
Electrician, installation	58.10	Kitchenman	42.45
Painter	64.00	Orderly	42.40
Plasterer	64.35		
Plumber	64.50	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.—	
Roof tiler	53.35	Commercial broadcasting—	
Road and bridge construction and main-		Announcer	51.20
tenance—		Hairdressing (men's)—	
Grader driver (municipal)	55.35	Hairdresser	49.80
Labourer (municipal)	42.40	Hotels (r)—	
Water supply and sewerage—		Barman	46.45
Labourer	45.10	Cook (first)	47.00
Maintenance man	48.50	Cook (all others)	44.05
		Porter (day)	42.40
Railway services—		Waiter	42.55
Permanent way—		Restaurants (r)—	
Fettler, labourer, etc.	42.40	Cook (single)	45.75
Ganger, fettling gang	49.08	Pantryman	42.40
Traffic—		Watchmen, cleaners, etc.—	
Guard	50.85	Lift attendant	42.40
Locomotive cleaner	42.40	Office cleaner (day)	42.95
Locomotive engine driver	52.70	Watchman	42.45

For footnotes, see end of table.

**No. 3—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers at 30 June 1970—continued
ADULT FEMALES**

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.—		Printing (general)— <i>continued</i>	
Engineering (general)—		General hand	31.10
Process worker	33.18	Packer	31.80
Textiles, clothing and footwear—		Other manufacturing—	
Dry cleaning—		Leather goods manufacture—	
Presser	48.80	Leather handbags, etc.	34.68
Receiver and dispatcher	33.00	Pharmaceutical preparations—	
Spotter	35.70	Filler, general hand	31.18
Other adults	31.30	Rubber goods—	
Footwear—		Adult female	31.80
Adult female	34.00	Soap—	
Order dressmaking—		General hand	35.88
Cutter	46.10	Transport and communication—	
Machinist	36.40	Post Office—	
Order tailoring (men's)—		Monitor	(s) 54.44
Coat machinist or table hand	37.70	Telephonist	(k) 44.28
Cutter	57.00	Wholesale and retail trade—	
Tailoress	42.50	Retail stores—	
Trouser machinist or table hand	34.80	Clerk	35.80
Ready made clothing (men's)—		Ledger machine operator	36.80
Coat machinist or table hand	35.50	Shop assistant	39.43
Cutter	53.00	Switchboard attendant	36.80
Examiner	38.50	Public administration and community and	
Head of table	38.20	business services—	
Presser	49.40	Commonwealth Public Service (s)—	
Trouser machinist or table hand	34.30	Accounting machinist (grade 1)	47.29
Ready made dressmaking—		Typist	47.29
Cutter	43.90	Stenographer (grade 1)....	50.61
Head of table	38.20	Hospitals—	
Table hand or machinist	35.50	Cook	38.78
Presser	35.50	Kitchenmaid, wardmaid	31.78
Textiles (knitting)—		Laundry worker	31.18
Examiner, finisher, grader	31.70	Nurse (qualified), 1st year	50.08
Machinist	32.50	Nursing aide	34.68
Welter and/or overlocker	32.20	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.—	
Textiles (woollen)—		Cleaners—	
Gillbox attendant	31.70	Office cleaner (day)	33.88
Mender	32.20	Hairdressing—	
Weaver	32.80	Hairdresser	40.80
Winder	31.70	Hotels (r)—	
Food, drink and tobacco—		Barmaid	46.25
Biscuit and cake making—		Housemaid, kitchenmaid, waitress	33.98
Adult female	31.08	Laundries—	
Cereals, condiments, etc.—		Washing machine attendant	34.38
General factory hand	31.13	Other adult	32.88
Confectionery—		Restaurants (r)—	
General hand	30.88	Pantrymaid, waitress	33.98
Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving—		Theatres—	
General hand	31.08	Usher, ticket taker, etc.	(k) 35.80
Pastrycooking—			
Packer	33.98		
Pastrycook	39.48		
Paper, printing, etc.—			
Printing (general)—			
Bookbinder	33.20		
Cardboard box machinist	32.20		

(a) No limitation of hours prescribed. (b) Without keep. (c) Per week of 44 hours. (d) Shearers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers, with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc. exceed 30 minutes a day, all time thereafter is paid as overtime. Rates shown are 'not found' rates. 'Found rates' are \$12.54 a week less. (e) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (f) Per week of 35 hours. (g) Excludes district allowance. (h) Per week of 37½ hours. (i) Industry located at Kwinana. (j) Permanent rates. (k) Per week of 36 hours. (l) Per week of 38 hours. (m) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry. (n) Rates of wage include keep and accommodation valued at \$5.47 a week. (o) Eight hours a day. (p) Rates of pay are for casuals on other than special cargo work. (q) Local or city. (r) Rates of wage represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided. (s) Per week of 36½ hours.

No. 4—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Apprentices under Awards of Arbitration Authorities and Industrial Agreements in certain Trades at 30 June 1970

Trade	Weekly wages (a)	Trade	Weekly wages (a)
	\$		\$
Baking	13.31-42.27	Painting (including paperhang-	
Boilermaking	13.36-42.55	ing, glazing, decorating and	
Butchery	13.36-42.55	signwriting)	13.44-42.80
Carpentering	13.64-43.40	Pastrycooking	13.36-42.55
Engineering (metal trades)	13.36-42.55	Plumbing	13.61-43.30
Furniture making	13.36-43.40	Printing trade—	
Glazing	13.36-42.55 (b)	Job printing (Federal award)	18.35-48.05 (c)
Hairdressing (men's)	12.76-40.27 (c)	Newspaper printing	24.67-64.75 (b)
Hairdressing (ladies)—		Sawmill engineering	13.36-42.55 (b)
Male	13.60-43.00 (c)	Sheet metal working	13.36-42.55
Female	12.20-34.40 (c)	Tailoring (Federal award)—	
Jewellery	13.76-42.95 (d)	Male	14.55-41.40 (b)
Moulding	13.36-42.55	Female	15.65-29.75 (e)
Optical works	13.36-42.55 (b)	Timber machining (metropolitan)	13.36-42.55 (b)
		Vehicle building	13.36-42.55
		Watchmaking	13.76-42.95 (d)

(a) Three, four and five years' apprenticeship unless otherwise shown. (b) Five years. (c) Four and five years. (d) Six years. (e) Four years.

No. 5—Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups

(See NOTE at head of Table 6)

(\$)

ADULT MALES

End of June—	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing							Building and construction
		Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing, and footwear	Food, drink, and tobacco	Saw-milling, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing, etc.	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups	
1939	12.22	10.25	9.62	10.04	9.70	11.32	9.59	10.01	10.00
1945	14.38	12.42	11.61	11.94	11.57	13.26	11.58	12.04	11.78
1961	39.29	36.75	34.74	36.38	35.62	41.12	35.32	36.33	36.10
1962	39.58	36.70	35.32	36.52	35.60	41.38	35.54	36.41	36.05
1963	40.02	37.39	36.11	37.12	35.74	42.57	35.95	36.96	36.21
1964	40.97	38.11	37.52	38.11	36.72	43.75	36.90	37.86	37.76
1965	41.98	39.24	38.23	39.22	37.89	44.73	38.22	39.02	39.22
1966	43.74	42.20	39.67	41.65	40.57	46.38	40.38	41.56	43.91
1967	45.67	44.11	41.98	43.54	42.69	50.36	42.06	43.56	45.29
1968	48.37	45.75	42.82	44.82	43.79	53.01	43.49	45.04	46.59
1969	50.09	49.38	45.51	47.94	46.88	57.90	46.65	48.44	49.49
1970	51.50	50.91	49.12	50.97	48.97	59.41	49.19	50.56	51.34

ADULT MALES

End of June—	Railway services	Road and air transport	Shipping and stevedoring	Communication	Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industrial groups
1939	9.52	10.02	8.72	9.75	9.98	9.06	9.81	10.02
1945	11.54	11.93	11.62	12.33	11.85	11.01	11.50	12.02
1961	34.86	36.46	34.21	38.26	36.23	34.56	34.71	36.24
1962	34.85	36.67	35.26	39.47	36.34	34.72	34.93	36.39
1963	35.32	36.98	35.87	40.93	37.18	35.32	35.25	36.94
1964	36.35	37.98	38.24	42.96	38.18	36.37	36.48	38.08
1965	37.46	39.32	38.41	45.30	39.20	37.99	37.48	39.29
1966	40.17	42.29	39.85	47.55	41.71	39.79	39.16	42.06
1967	41.86	44.60	42.95	51.55	43.63	42.34	40.69	44.03
1968	42.68	45.81	49.11	55.75	44.47	43.86	42.22	45.61
1969	45.40	49.22	53.18	58.86	47.09	45.51	44.87	48.53
1970	47.87	51.07	60.10	66.34	49.77	49.16	46.80	51.04

ADULT FEMALES (a)

End of June—	Manufacturing					Transport and communication	Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industrial groups
	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing, and footwear	Food, drink, and tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups					
1951	14.45	15.05	12.82	13.94	14.22	14.72	13.87	12.83	14.51	13.95
1961	25.49	24.59	24.12	24.78	24.63	25.97	25.47	25.03	27.01	25.47
1962	25.46	25.29	24.08	25.16	25.01	26.54	25.54	25.17	27.14	25.66
1963	26.23	25.78	24.53	25.70	25.52	27.32	26.79	25.51	27.25	26.39
1964	26.53	27.03	25.25	26.38	26.42	28.84	27.35	26.62	28.18	27.22
1965	27.32	27.20	26.14	26.96	26.96	30.70	28.04	27.45	29.02	27.99
1966	28.51	27.85	27.73	28.20	27.98	32.00	29.82	28.96	30.38	29.45
1967	30.72	29.96	29.34	30.12	29.94	34.15	31.63	30.65	31.59	31.20
1968	31.32	30.96	30.32	31.38	30.95	35.35	32.95	31.67	33.91	32.55
1969	34.38	32.84	32.45	*34.01	33.19	39.47	35.03	33.11	35.80	34.66
1970	35.18	35.35	33.74	35.26	34.95	43.95	37.74	36.70	37.07	37.14

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Series commenced 1951.

*Revised.

No. 6—Weighted Average Minimum Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates

NOTE. The minimum wage rates and index numbers in the following table embrace a representative range of occupations and are based on the occupation and industry structures in 1954. The weekly wage rates shown in the table and used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative industrial awards, determinations, and agreements. The hourly wage rates are obtained by relating the weekly wage rates and the weekly hours of work prescribed in awards, etc. The rural industries are excluded from the table.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

A more detailed description of the Minimum Wage Rate Index and tables giving figures for additional dates are published in the mimeographed statement *Minimum Wage Rates, March 1939 to June 1965* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

End of June—	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates		Index numbers (a)			
	Adult males	Adult females (b)	Adult males (c)	Adult females (b)	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates	
					Males	Females (b)	Males (c)	Females (b)
	\$	\$	cents	cents				
1939	10.02	(d)	22.58	(d)	35.5	(d)	31.9	(d)
1945	12.02	(d)	27.32	(d)	42.6	(d)	38.6	(d)
1946	12.13	(d)	27.60	(d)	43.0	(d)	39.0	(d)
1947	12.79	(d)	29.09	(d)	45.3	(d)	41.1	(d)
1948	14.35	(d)	35.89	(d)	50.8	(d)	50.7	(d)
1949	15.81	(d)	39.60	(d)	56.0	(d)	56.0	(d)
1950	17.38	(d)	43.57	(d)	61.5	(d)	61.6	(d)
1951	21.86	13.95	54.82	34.99	77.4	70.1	77.5	69.7
1952	26.04	17.47	65.35	43.91	92.2	87.7	92.4	87.5
1953	27.95	18.72	70.15	47.07	99.0	94.1	99.2	93.8
1954	28.38	19.02	71.22	47.82	100.5	95.6	100.7	95.3
1955	29.24	19.24	73.45	48.37	103.5	96.7	103.8	96.4
1956	30.52	20.18	76.67	50.72	108.1	101.3	108.4	101.1
1957	31.78	21.03	79.74	52.87	112.5	105.7	112.7	105.4
1958	31.95	21.13	80.16	53.12	113.1	106.2	113.3	105.9
1959	32.72	21.74	82.04	54.66	115.8	109.2	116.0	108.9
1960	35.03	24.43	87.91	61.42	124.0	122.7	124.3	122.4
1961	36.24	25.47	91.02	64.02	128.3	127.9	128.7	127.6
1962	36.39	25.66	91.32	64.50	128.9	128.9	129.1	128.5
1963	36.94	26.39	92.69	66.34	130.8	132.6	131.0	132.2
1964	38.08	27.22	95.45	68.44	134.8	136.8	134.9	136.4
1965	39.29	27.99	98.55	70.35	139.1	140.6	139.3	140.2
1966	42.06	29.45	105.59	74.02	148.9	147.9	149.2	147.5
1967	44.03	31.20	110.45	78.43	155.9	156.7	156.1	156.3
1968	45.61	32.55	114.08	81.82	161.5	163.5	161.2	163.1
1969	48.53	34.66	121.32	87.12	171.8	174.1	171.5	173.6
1970	51.04	37.14	127.45	93.35	180.7	186.5	180.1	186.1

(a) Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.
ing; and building and construction.

(c) Excludes shipping and stevedoring.

(b) Excludes mining and quarry
(d) Not available.

No. 7—Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit (a)
(\$)

Year	Quarter				Year
	September	December	March	June	
1960-61	41.50	42.60	39.50	42.60	41.60
1961-62	42.60	43.90	41.70	43.70	43.00
1962-63	44.10	45.30	42.60	45.00	44.20
1963-64	46.60	49.80	44.70	47.60	47.20
1964-65	48.10	51.80	46.40	51.60	49.50
1965-66	53.10	55.50	52.40	55.30	54.10
1966-67	57.90	59.50	56.80	59.00	58.30
1967-68	60.90	63.80	60.80	64.30	62.50
1968-69	64.70	68.50	65.60	69.40	67.20
1969-70	72.00	76.60	71.60	77.00	74.90

(a) Based on employment and salaries and wages recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns and from other direct collections and estimates. Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources and average weekly earnings have therefore been calculated in terms of 'male units'. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings in Australia. 'Earnings' include salaries, wages at award rates, overtime earnings and over-award and bonus payments.

NOTE. Quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences. Comparisons as to trend are therefore best made by relating complete years or corresponding quarters. However, from December quarter 1963, comparisons with corresponding quarters of earlier years are affected by additional prepayments arising from extensions of annual leave from two to three weeks.

EMPLOYMENT

NOTE. In addition to the employment data appearing in this publication, details of the numbers of persons engaged in particular activities are given elsewhere in Parts of the *Statistical Register of Western Australia* (for statistics to 1967-68). Part IV, for example, shows the numbers employed in railway operations, road passenger transport and ferry services and post, telegraph and telephone services. Part V gives details of employment on rural holdings and in fishing and pearling; Part VI, in factories; Part VII, in mining and quarrying; Part IX, in hospitals and infant health services; and Part X, in educational institutions. For statistics from 1968-69, details appear in the relevant new publications which replace the various Parts of the Statistical Register, or Economic Census bulletin, as indicated on page 2 of the previous issue of *Labour and Prices* and on page 38 of this publication. Statistics of employment generally are given also in the Western Australian Year Book.

(In accordance with the requirements of the Australian Constitution (as provided by section 127, repealed with effect from 10 August 1967), particulars of full-blood Aborigines are excluded from all tables in this Section which contain information compiled from census schedules.)

The most detailed and comprehensive statistics of employment of the population are those which are derived from the periodic Population Census. Among the most useful of the tabulations based on these enumerations are those which classify the population according to industry and occupational status.

THE WORK FORCE

It is customary in modern census practice to distinguish between the economically active and inactive sectors of the community on the basis of those 'In the Work Force' and those 'Not in the Work Force'.

The *work force* comprises all persons engaged in an industry, business, trade, or service, and includes persons who were not working at the time of the census. It includes employers, the self-employed (i.e. persons working on own account but not employing others), employees on wage or salary, and unpaid helpers (other than those usually working in such activities for less than fifteen hours per week).

Persons *not in the work force* include children not attending school; full-time students and children attending school; persons of independent means; those engaged in home duties; pensioners and annuitants; and inmates of institutions.

The comprehensive tables resulting from the census include detailed analyses of the work force according to such characteristics as age, marital status, religion, birthplace, occupational status, industry and occupation. Only a selection of the tables relating to occupational status, industry and occupation have been included in this section.

The 1966 Census work force statistics are not strictly comparable with those of earlier censuses. For a detailed explanation of the new approach adopted at the 1966 Census, the reader is referred to *Census Bulletin No. 5.1—Summary of Population: Western Australia*, issued November 1967 by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The net effect of the new definition is to include approximately 8,100 additional persons in the Western Australian work force, a proportional increase of approximately 2.4 per cent.

Classification according to Industry

For census purposes, industry may be defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. It is concerned with the activities of persons, firms or businesses considered as a group producing the same commodity, performing the same process or providing the same service. All persons engaged in any such branch of economic activity are classified industrially as belonging to that particular branch irrespective of their personal occupation within the industry. Examples are: Mining, which includes, in addition to miners and prospectors, such persons as laboratory technicians, transport workers and office staff employed by mining companies; Shipping, which covers staff members of shipping companies and agencies, as well as ships' crews; professional activities such as Medicine, Law and Architecture which include not only qualified practitioners but also persons employed by them as, for example, receptionists, law clerks and draftsmen.

Classification according to industry at the 1966 Census has been made on the basis of the *Classification and Classified List of Industries—Revised: June 1966*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The Classification divides the work force into 14 Major Groups which, in turn, are divided into 53 Sub-groups and 342 Industry Categories.

It should be noted that the particulars shown under *Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)* are residual figures comprising those persons in the administrative sphere of general government, local government and foreign consular services who have not been classified elsewhere. They do

not, therefore, represent the total number of persons engaged in or attached to all fields of government service, Commonwealth, State or Local. For example, employees of the Railways Commission have been assigned, in accordance with evidence contained in their census schedules, to Railway workshops in the sub-group *Manufacture, Assembly and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts and Accessories*; to Motor bus services in the sub-group *Road Transport*; to Construction and maintenance of permanent way in the sub-group *Construction Works and Maintenance (other than Buildings)* or to Rail services under *Rail and Air Transport*. Further examples of this allocation of government workers to industries other than *Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)* are provided by Departments such as Education, Public Works, Postmaster-General's, Repatriation, and local government authorities.

Classification according to Occupational Status

Occupational status of persons classified as in the work force at Population Census dates covers two broad groups; those at work and those not at work (*i.e.* unemployed). The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary), and unpaid helpers. The category 'unemployed' includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the census by reason of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It also includes persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as 'unemployed' in Table 11, therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

Classification according to Occupation

Occupation is defined as the nature of the work which a person performs, and implies *personal* performance. It may be based on the material treated, the process carried out or the type of service rendered by an *individual* worker. Thus the occupation of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, as distinct from industry, which is defined as any single *branch of productive activity, trade or service* and is not concerned with the nature of personal performance.

The Classification of Occupations used in the tabulation of the 1966 Census data has been adapted from and closely adheres to the principles embodied in the International Standard Classification of Occupations issued by the International Labour Office, Geneva, 1958. The International Standard Classification of Occupations was prepared after extensive discussions and research by world experts in this field, to provide an adequate classification framework for countries interested in occupational classification, and, at the same time, provide a basis for international comparison of occupational data obtained mainly from Censuses of Population.

The Australian Classification of Occupations contains 11 Major Groups, 72 Minor Groups and 313 Occupation Categories. In accordance with the International Standard Classification, occupations have been grouped by the general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important feature of each minor group is that the occupations included are more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the minor group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required for satisfactory performance. Other factors taken into consideration in forming these groups have been material worked on, workplace environment, use of specialised equipment, etc.

The data appearing in Table 13 are restricted to the 11 Major Groups and the 72 Minor Groups of the Australian Classification of Occupations. Complete descriptions of Major Groups, Minor Groups and Categories, together with a list of occupation tables included under each heading are contained in the *Classification and Classified List of Occupations—Revised: June 1966*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT

In addition to employment data provided by the census, there are available monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service. The prime purpose of this series is to measure, as nearly as possible with available data, *current monthly trends* in employment in the defined field.

The figures shown in this section are part of a new series introduced in the previous issue of this publication and, except those relating to government employment, are based on employment data derived from the Population Census of 30 June 1966. Consequently, the figures are not comparable with estimates published in Part XII of the Statistical Register for 1967-68 and earlier. The statistics have been taken from publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra, which give particulars for each of the Australian States. Figures for the period from June 1966 to June 1969 appear in *Employed Wage and Salary Earners: June 1966 to June 1969*, and those for later months in the monthly release *Employment and Unemployment*.

The statistics shown for June 1966 are referred to as 'benchmarks'. For the period from July 1966 the figures shown are estimates designed to measure month-to-month changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate.

Between population censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources: (i) current Pay-roll Tax returns, which are lodged by all employers paying more than \$400 per week in wages, other than those specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1969*; (ii) current returns from government bodies; and (iii) some other current returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals). The balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated.

The figures relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not to the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers and members of the defence forces. Employees in agriculture and in private domestic service are not included in the estimates because the available data are inadequate.

The new series of estimates are generally at higher levels than the old, for two reasons: (a) the adoption of a new definition of the labour force in the 1966 Population Census, from which the benchmarks for the new series were derived and (b) the inclusion of full-blood Aborigines. The new definition resulted in the inclusion of a considerable number of part-time employees (mostly females) who had previously been excluded.

The benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the census totals has been adjusted to conform as closely as possible to an establishment reporting basis. The industry classification used in preparing the estimates is that of the Population Census of 30 June 1966.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the pay-roll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' pay-rolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual manufacturing census and periodic censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check and, where desirable, to revise estimates in relevant sections. For this reason some of the figures in Tables 14 and 15 are subject to revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

In due course the estimates for periods prior to the Census of June 1966 will be revised, but on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 Census benchmarks, the information needed to revise these benchmarks on the 1966 Census basis not being available.

Employees of government and semi-government authorities are included in the figures shown in Tables 14 and 15. Estimates of the numbers employed by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities are available separately and are published in Table 16.

All estimates have been rounded to thousands (correct to the first place of decimals) without adjustment to totals. For this reason, figures do not in all cases add to the totals shown.

No. 8—Work Force classified according to Industry Group: Census, 30 June 1966

Industry group	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production	36,964	6,474	43,438
Mining and quarrying	8,021	310	8,331
Manufacturing	50,545	10,348	60,893
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	5,508	346	5,854
Building and construction	33,886	1,181	35,067
Transport and storage	22,118	1,784	23,902
Communication	5,698	1,341	7,039
Finance and property	7,351	4,417	11,768
Commerce	36,875	24,201	61,076
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	10,886	3,052	13,938
Community and business services (including professional) (a)	17,822	24,372	42,194
Amusement, hotels and office accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	8,175	12,373	20,548
Other industries	7	1	8
Industry inadequately described or not stated	2,299	3,224	5,523
Total in work force	246,155	93,424	339,579

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORK FORCE (per cent)

Primary production....	15.02	6.93	12.79
Mining and quarrying	3.26	0.33	2.45
Manufacturing	20.53	11.08	17.93
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	2.24	0.37	1.72
Building and construction	13.77	1.26	10.33
Transport and storage	8.99	1.91	7.04
Communication	2.31	1.44	2.07
Finance and property	2.99	4.73	3.47
Commerce	14.98	25.90	17.99
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	4.42	3.27	4.10
Community and business services (including professional) (a)	7.24	26.09	12.43
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	3.32	13.24	6.05
Other industries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industry inadequately described or not stated	0.93	3.45	1.63
Total in work force	100.00	100.00	100.00

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, etc.

No. 9—Industry of the Population: Census, 30 June 1966

Industry group and sub-group (a)	Males	Females	Persons		
			Number	Percentage of—	
				Work force	Population
Primary production—					
Rural industries	34,267	6,375	40,642	11·97	4·86
Other primary production (b)	2,697	99	2,796	0·82	0·33
Total, Primary production	36,964	6,474	43,438	12·79	5·19
Mining and quarrying	8,021	310	8,331	2·45	1·00
Manufacturing—					
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	3,507	289	3,796	1·12	0·45
Founding, engineering and metal working	14,795	1,606	16,401	4·83	1·96
Manufacture, assembly and repair of ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	8,337	369	8,706	2·56	1·04
Food, drink and tobacco	7,112	2,610	9,722	2·86	1·16
Sawmilling, wood products (other than furniture)	5,057	316	5,373	1·58	0·64
Paper and paper products, printing, packaging, book-binding and photography	3,610	1,396	5,006	1·47	0·60
Other and undefined	8,127	3,762	11,889	3·50	1·42
Total, Manufacturing	50,545	10,348	60,893	17·93	7·28
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	5,508	346	5,854	1·72	0·70
Building and construction—					
Construction and repair of buildings	20,625	931	21,556	6·35	2·58
Construction works (other than buildings)	13,261	250	13,511	3·98	1·61
Total, Building and construction	33,886	1,181	35,067	10·33	4·19
Transport and storage—					
Road transport	8,648	972	9,620	2·83	1·15
Rail and air transport	7,614	518	8,132	2·39	0·97
Other transport; storage	5,856	294	6,150	1·81	0·74
Total, Transport and storage	22,118	1,784	23,902	7·04	2·86
Communication	5,698	1,341	7,039	2·07	0·84
Finance and property—					
Banking	3,398	1,674	5,072	1·49	0·61
Insurance	2,003	1,413	3,416	1·01	0·41
Other finance and property	1,950	1,330	3,280	0·97	0·39
Total, Finance and property	7,351	4,417	11,768	3·47	1·41
Commerce—					
Wholesale trade	13,774	4,612	18,386	5·41	2·20
Livestock and primary produce dealing, etc.	3,365	727	4,092	1·21	0·49
Retail trade	19,736	18,862	38,598	11·37	4·61
Total, Commerce	36,875	24,201	61,076	17·99	7·30
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services—					
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	8,138	2,873	11,011	3·24	1·32
Defence	2,748	179	2,927	0·86	0·35
Total, Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	10,886	3,052	13,938	4·10	1·67
Community and business services (including professional)—					
Health, hospitals, etc.	4,295	12,084	16,379	4·82	1·96
Education	6,477	7,969	14,446	4·25	1·73
Other (including professional)	7,050	4,319	11,369	3·35	1·36
Total, Community and business services	17,822	24,372	42,194	12·43	5·04
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.—					
Amusement, sport and recreation	2,737	1,234	3,971	1·17	0·47
Hotels, boarding houses and other accommodation and restaurants	3,171	6,616	9,787	2·88	1·17
Other personal services	2,267	4,523	6,790	2·00	0·81
Total, Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	8,175	12,373	20,548	6·05	2·46
Other industries and industry inadequately described (c)	2,306	3,225	5,531	1·63	0·66
Grand Total—Persons in the work force	246,155	93,424	339,579	100·00	40·59
Persons not in the work force	180,536	316,558	497,094	....	59·41
TOTAL POPULATION	426,691	409,982	836,673	....	100·00

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Only those sub-groups in which more than 1 per cent of the work force (equivalent to 3,396 persons) were recorded are shown separately. (b) Comprises Fishing; Hunting and trapping; and Forestry. (c) Includes Industry not stated.

No. 10—Industry of the Work Force: Census, 30 June 1966
Classification according to Statistical Division

Statistical Division	Primary (including mining and quarrying)	Manu- factur- ing	Build- ing and construc- tion	Trans- port, storage and commu- nication	Com- merce	Com- munity and business services (a)	Amuse- ment, hotels, cafes, etc. (b)	Other indus- tries (c)	Total (all indus- tries)
MALES									
Perth Statistical Division	5,921	41,653	19,959	17,973	27,861	13,809	5,921	20,367	153,464
Other Divisions—									
South-West	7,138	4,125	2,430	2,011	2,240	916	557	1,562	20,979
Southern Agricultural	6,411	1,280	1,520	1,182	1,780	564	321	716	13,774
Central Agricultural	8,958	1,260	2,367	1,718	2,104	794	385	1,125	18,711
Northern Agricultural	6,330	725	1,397	1,050	1,309	530	311	659	12,311
Eastern Goldfields	5,594	625	1,314	989	985	563	321	692	11,083
Central	889	28	164	106	58	44	35	72	1,396
North-West	1,130	207	1,686	255	181	220	146	224	4,049
Pilbara	1,445	91	2,247	285	158	148	101	207	4,682
Kimberley	1,126	501	772	410	178	211	68	316	3,582
Total	39,021	8,842	13,897	8,006	8,993	3,990	2,245	5,573	90,567
Total, all Divisions	44,942	50,495	33,856	25,979	36,854	17,799	8,166	25,940	244,031
Migratory (d)	43	50	30	1,837	21	23	9	111	2,124
Total males in work force	44,985	50,545	33,886	27,816	36,875	17,822	8,175	26,051	246,155
FEMALES									
Perth Statistical Division	1,249	9,234	919	2,049	18,619	18,918	8,269	8,814	68,071
Other Divisions—									
South-West	1,067	379	52	242	1,524	1,385	914	589	6,152
Southern Agricultural	1,151	319	40	171	978	835	626	356	4,476
Central Agricultural	1,643	116	47	232	1,192	1,134	765	442	5,571
Northern Agricultural	836	102	31	173	755	712	617	303	3,529
Eastern Goldfields	325	75	21	88	757	763	563	294	2,886
Central	103	3	2	19	46	86	120	24	403
North-West	208	57	32	30	121	143	196	71	858
Pilbara	85	3	20	26	79	117	126	52	508
Kimberley	110	39	17	62	121	259	167	69	844
Total	5,528	1,093	262	1,043	5,573	5,434	4,094	2,200	25,227
Total, all Divisions	6,777	10,327	1,181	3,092	24,192	24,352	12,363	11,014	93,298
Migratory (d)	7	21	....	33	9	20	10	26	126
Total females in work force	6,784	10,348	1,181	3,125	24,201	24,372	12,373	11,040	93,424
PERSONS									
Perth Statistical Division	7,170	50,887	20,878	20,022	46,480	32,727	14,190	29,181	221,535
Other Divisions—									
South-West	8,205	4,504	2,482	2,253	3,764	2,301	1,471	2,151	27,131
Southern Agricultural	7,562	1,599	1,560	1,353	2,758	1,399	947	1,072	18,250
Central Agricultural	10,601	1,376	2,414	1,950	3,296	1,928	1,150	1,567	24,282
Northern Agricultural	7,166	827	1,428	1,223	2,064	1,242	928	962	15,840
Eastern Goldfields	5,919	700	1,335	1,077	1,742	1,326	884	986	13,969
Central	992	31	166	125	104	130	155	96	1,799
North-West	1,338	264	1,718	285	302	363	342	295	4,907
Pilbara	1,530	94	2,267	311	237	265	227	259	5,190
Kimberley	1,236	540	789	472	299	470	235	385	4,426
Total	44,549	9,935	14,159	9,049	14,566	9,424	6,339	7,773	115,794
Total, all Divisions	51,719	60,822	35,037	29,071	61,046	42,151	20,529	36,954	337,329
Migratory (d)	50	71	30	1,870	30	43	19	137	2,250
Total persons in work force	51,769	60,893	35,067	30,941	61,076	42,194	20,548	37,091	339,579

(a) Including Professional. (b) Includes Private domestic service and Other personal services. (c) Comprises Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance); Finance and property; Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services; and Industry inadequately described or not stated. (d) Comprises persons (both passengers and crew) who, at midnight on census night, were enumerated on board ships in Western Australian ports, or ships which had left Australian ports before census night for ports in Western Australia. It includes also those who were enumerated on long-distance trains, motor coaches or aircraft.

No. 11—Population classified according to Occupational Status
Census, 30 June 1966

Occupational status	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of population		
				Males	Females	Persons
In work force—						
Employed—						
Employer	21,383	4,700	26,083	5.01	1.15	3.12
Self-employed	25,136	4,689	29,825	5.89	1.14	3.56
Employee (on wage or salary)	195,704	79,661	275,365	45.87	19.43	32.91
Helper (not on wage or salary)	994	2,310	3,304	0.23	0.56	0.39
Total Employed	243,217	91,360	334,577	57.00	22.28	39.99
Unemployed (a)	2,938	2,064	5,002	0.69	0.50	0.60
Total in work force	246,155	93,424	339,579	57.69	22.79	40.59
Not in work force—						
Child not at school	48,732	46,195	94,927	11.42	11.27	11.35
Child attending school or full-time student	97,401	90,728	188,129	22.83	22.13	22.49
Mainly dependent on pension or super-annuation	22,374	32,163	54,537	5.24	7.84	6.52
Of independent means	3,626	3,402	7,028	0.85	0.83	0.84
Home duties .....	...	137,269	137,269	...	33.48	16.41
Inmates of institutions	3,094	3,166	6,260	0.73	0.77	0.75
Others not in work force	5,309	3,635	8,944	1.24	0.89	1.07
Total not in work force	180,536	316,558	497,094	42.31	77.21	59.41
GRAND TOTAL	426,691	409,982	836,673	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) See letterpress on page 11.

No. 12—Industry and Occupational Status of the Work Force: Census, 30 June 1966

Industry group	In work force					Un- employed	Total in the work force
	Employed						
	Em- ployer	Self- employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
MALES							
Primary production	8,260	14,052	13,555	727	36,594	370	36,964
Mining and quarrying	58	185	7,665	9	7,917	104	8,021
Manufacturing	2,018	1,347	46,817	49	50,231	314	50,545
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	25	18	5,437	2	5,482	26	5,508
Building and construction	2,613	3,024	27,758	26	33,421	465	33,886
Transport and storage	758	2,035	19,168	12	21,973	145	22,118
Communication ....	.....	.....	5,680	3	5,683	15	5,698
Finance and property	361	511	6,460	9	7,341	10	7,351
Commerce	4,392	2,416	29,779	67	36,654	221	36,875
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	.....	.....	10,843	.....	10,843	43	10,886
Community and business services (including professional)	1,519	411	15,777	48	17,755	67	17,822
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	1,340	1,072	5,644	29	8,085	90	8,175
Other (a)	39	65	1,121	13	1,238	1,068	2,306
Total males in work force....	21,383	25,136	195,704	994	243,217	2,938	246,155
FEMALES							
Primary production	1,248	1,949	1,960	1,294	6,451	23	6,474
Mining and quarrying	2	1	306	1	310	.....	310
Manufacturing	347	271	9,517	84	10,219	129	10,348
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	4	4	334	3	345	1	346
Building and construction	205	54	862	55	1,176	5	1,181
Transport and storage	114	139	1,478	45	1,776	8	1,784
Communication ....	.....	.....	1,326	3	1,329	12	1,341
Finance and property	51	78	4,250	17	4,396	21	4,417
Commerce	1,601	1,164	20,884	335	23,984	217	24,201
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	.....	.....	3,022	.....	3,022	30	3,052
Community and business services (including professional)	189	347	23,527	84	24,147	225	24,372
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	909	608	10,461	189	12,167	206	12,373
Other (a)	30	74	1,734	200	2,038	1,187	3,225
Total females in work force	4,700	4,689	79,661	2,310	91,360	2,064	93,424
PERSONS							
Primary production	9,508	16,001	15,515	2,021	43,045	393	43,438
Mining and quarrying	60	186	7,971	10	8,227	104	8,331
Manufacturing	2,365	1,618	56,334	133	60,450	443	60,893
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	29	22	5,771	5	5,827	27	5,854
Building and construction	2,818	3,078	28,620	81	34,597	470	35,067
Transport and storage	872	2,174	20,646	57	23,749	153	23,902
Communication ....	.....	.....	7,006	6	7,012	27	7,039
Finance and property	412	589	10,710	26	11,737	31	11,768
Commerce	5,993	3,580	50,663	402	60,638	438	61,076
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	.....	.....	13,865	.....	13,865	73	13,938
Community and business services (including professional)	1,708	758	39,304	132	41,902	292	42,194
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	2,249	1,680	16,105	218	20,252	296	20,548
Other (a)	69	139	2,855	213	3,276	2,255	5,531
Total persons in work force	26,083	29,825	275,365	3,304	334,577	5,002	339,579

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Comprises the groups *Other industries* and *Industry inadequately described or not stated*.

No. 13—Occupations of the Population (a): Census, 30 June 1966

Major and minor group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers—			
Architects, engineers and surveyors	1,943	10	1,953
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	615	53	668
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	379	20	399
Medical practitioners and dentists	1,095	100	1,195
Nurses	318	5,381	5,699
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	637	341	978
Teachers	4,572	5,283	9,855
Clergy and related members of religious orders	976	349	1,325
Law professionals	325	18	343
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	1,061	597	1,658
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	3,920	742	4,662
Other professional, technical and related workers	2,096	433	2,529
Total	17,937	13,327	31,264
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	1,118	13	1,131
Employers, workers on own account, directors and managers, n.e.c.	16,585	2,102	18,687
Total	17,703	2,115	19,818
Clerical workers—			
Book-keepers and cashiers	2,671	2,197	4,868
Stenographers and typists .....	...	11,308	11,308
Other clerical workers	17,636	13,688	31,324
Total	20,307	27,193	47,500
Sales workers—			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	1,784	83	1,867
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	3,255	65	3,320
Proprietors and shopkeepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	7,823	14,237	22,060
Total	12,862	14,385	27,247
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	22,571	2,762	25,333
Farm workers, including farm foremen, n.e.c.	13,089	3,281	16,370
Wool classers	224	...	224
Hunters and trappers	85	...	85
Fishermen and related workers	1,445	29	1,474
Timber getters and other forestry workers	971	9	980
Total	38,385	6,081	44,466
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—			
Miners and quarrymen	3,924	1	3,925
Well drillers and related workers	291	...	291
Mineral treaters	494	...	494
Total	4,709	1	4,710
Workers in transport and communication occupations—			
Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship	577	1	578
Deck and engine room hands, ship; barge crews and boatmen	1,241	...	1,241
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers	252	...	252
Drivers and firemen, railway	1,453	...	1,453
Drivers, road transport	12,306	424	12,730
Guards and conductors, railway	454	...	454
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and dispatchers, transport	1,610	8	1,618
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	322	1,517	1,839
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	1,584	200	1,784
Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c.	583	165	748
Total	20,382	2,315	22,697
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	343	260	603
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	946	2,292	3,238
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	453	281	734
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	1,175	...	1,175
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	996	17	1,013
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	23,473	44	23,517
Electricians and related electric and electronics workers	7,546	23	7,569
Metal makers, metal workers and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	3,324	336	3,660
Carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers and related workers	10,736	148	10,884
Painters and decorators	3,541	14	3,555
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	7,080	6	7,086
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	1,770	404	2,174
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	593	83	676
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	5,512	1,298	6,810
Chemical and related process workers	931	71	1,002
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	1	1	2
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c.	1,321	426	1,747
Packers, labellers and related workers	545	732	1,277
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers	6,155	6	6,161
Freight handlers, including waterside workers	8,362	136	8,498
Labourers, n.e.c.	15,278	70	15,348
Total	100,081	6,648	106,729

For footnotes, see end of table.

No. 13—Occupations of the Population (a): Census, 30 June 1966—continued

Major and minor group	Males	Females	Persons
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade men, policemen, protective service and related workers	2,444	42	2,486
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	1,648	8,346	9,994
Waiters, bartenders	826	2,579	3,405
Building caretakers, cleaners	1,827	2,327	4,154
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	667	1,505	2,172
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	304	1,133	1,437
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	271	40	311
Photographers and related camera operators	203	80	283
Embalmers and undertakers	53	...	53
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	1,504	2,243	3,747
Total	9,747	18,295	28,042
Members of armed services	2,368	84	2,452
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	1,674	2,980	4,654
Total—Persons in the work force	246,155	93,424	339,579
Persons not in the work force	180,536	316,558	497,094
GRAND TOTAL	426,691	409,982	836,673

n.e.c. denotes 'not elsewhere classified'.

(a) See letterpress on page 11.

No. 14—Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment (a)

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Year	Month												Average for year ended:	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	June	Dec.
MALES														
1966	182.8	183.5	183.9	183.7	184.3	181.0	181.1	181.0	180.9	181.1	181.9	184.5	182.7	185.7
1967	192.6	194.8	195.6	195.6	196.6	184.2	185.0	185.1	186.3	187.6	189.9	192.1	191.5	197.5
1968	202.5	203.8	204.7	205.3	205.9	206.4	207.4	208.3	208.4	209.4	211.0	213.6	202.2	207.2
1969	213.2	215.1	215.8	216.3	216.3	216.2	216.7	217.9	218.8	220.0	220.7	224.6	212.6	217.6
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FEMALES														
1966	77.5	80.2	81.2	82.0	82.1	76.3	76.5	76.9	77.3	77.6	78.7	78.0	79.2	82.2
1967	83.9	87.1	88.3	88.9	89.0	82.3	82.5	82.7	83.2	83.9	85.1	84.1	85.7	89.3
1968	90.7	94.0	95.6	96.3	96.6	89.3	89.8	90.2	91.1	91.4	91.9	91.2	93.0	97.6
1969	100.8	104.8	106.2	106.8	106.7	97.3	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.7	102.2	101.9	102.8	107.6
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS														
1966	260.3	263.7	265.1	265.7	266.4	257.3	257.6	257.9	258.2	258.7	260.6	262.5	261.9	267.9
1967	276.5	281.9	283.9	284.5	285.6	266.5	267.5	267.8	269.5	271.5	275.0	276.2	277.2	286.9
1968	293.2	297.8	300.3	301.6	302.5	286.3	287.3	288.4	290.1	290.6	293.0	294.4	295.2	304.8
1969	314.0	319.9	322.0	323.1	323.0	303.7	305.2	306.7	307.9	310.1	313.2	315.5	315.4	325.2
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) See letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 11–12.

No. 15—Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industry Groups and Sub-groups (a)

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Industry group and sub-group	Males				Females				Persons			
	June 1966	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970	June 1966	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970	June 1966	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970
Forestry, fishing and trapping	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
Mining and quarrying	7.5	8.4	9.9	11.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	7.8	8.9	10.5	12.6
Manufacturing—												
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.6
Founding, engineering and metalworking	14.6	16.9	17.6	17.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	16.2	19.0	19.8	20.3
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	8.4	9.0	9.3	9.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	8.8	9.6	10.0	9.9
Yarns, textiles, etc. (excl. clothing and furnishing drapery)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Clothing and knitted goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Food, drink and tobacco	7.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.0	9.9	11.0	12.0	12.2
Sawmilling and wood products (other than furniture)	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.3
Paper, printing, bookbinding, photography	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.5
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6
Other (b)	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.....	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.8	6.4	6.5	7.2
Building and construction	26.8	28.8	29.7	30.9	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	27.7	30.1	31.2	32.6
Transport and storage—												
Road transport and storage	6.4	7.4	7.8	8.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	7.0	8.1	8.6	9.6
Shipping and stevedoring....	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.6
Rail and air transport	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.5
Communication	5.7	6.4	6.8	7.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	7.0	8.0	8.5	9.2
Finance and property—												
Banking	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	5.1	5.7	6.2	6.8
Other	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.5	2.6	3.0	3.5	4.1	5.7	6.7	7.7	8.6
Commerce—												
Retail trade	13.1	13.8	14.1	15.1	15.8	18.8	19.7	20.7	28.9	32.6	33.8	35.9
Wholesale and other commerce	16.4	17.5	17.9	18.3	5.5	6.3	6.8	7.2	21.9	23.8	24.7	25.5
Public authority activities not elsewhere included	8.6	9.6	10.1	10.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.4	11.6	13.1	14.1	15.3
Community and business services—												
Health, hospitals, etc.	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	12.2	13.4	14.7	15.8	15.6	17.0	18.4	19.6
Education	6.3	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.9	9.2	10.2	11.7	14.2	16.4	17.5	19.4
Other (c)	6.2	6.8	8.1	9.2	4.3	5.1	5.9	7.0	10.5	11.9	14.0	16.2
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. (d)	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.6	9.0	11.2	11.9	13.7	14.3	17.4	18.8	21.3
GRAND TOTAL	181.0	197.0	206.4	216.2	76.3	89.3	97.3	107.5	257.3	286.3	303.7	323.7

(a) See letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 11-12. (b) Comprises products of petroleum and coal; boots, shoes and accessories; furniture, fittings, etc.; jewellery, watchmaking, etc.; skins and leather (other than clothing or footwear); rubber goods; musical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; plastic products; and other manufacturing. (c) Comprises *Law, order and public safety; Religion and social welfare; and Other community and business services.* (d) Includes *Sport and recreation* but excludes *Private domestic service.* * Revised.

No. 15—Wage and Salary Earners In Civilian Employment: Industry Groups and Sub-groups (a) —continued

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Industry group and sub-group	Males				Females				Persons			
	Dec. 1967	Dec. 1968	Dec. 1969	Dec. 1970	Dec. 1967	Dec. 1968	Dec. 1969	Dec. 1970	Dec. 1967	Dec. 1968	Dec. 1969	Dec. 1970
Forestry, fishing and trapping	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Mining and quarrying	8.3	9.1	*10.8	12.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	8.7	9.6	11.6	13.7
Manufacturing—												
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.3
Founding, engineering and metalworking	16.2	17.0	17.6	18.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	18.2	19.1	20.0	20.9
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	9.2	9.4	9.8	9.9
Yarns, textiles, etc. (excl. clothing and furnishing drapery)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Clothing and knitted goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
Food, drink and tobacco	8.0	8.4	8.8	8.6	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.0	11.0	11.8	12.7	12.6
Sawmilling and wood products (other than furniture)	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3
Paper, printing, bookbinding, photography	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Other (b)	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.6
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services....	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.5
Building and construction	26.2	28.9	30.5	32.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	27.3	30.3	32.1	34.1
Transport and storage—												
Road transport and storage	7.1	7.7	8.3	9.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	7.8	8.4	9.0	10.0
Shipping and stevedoring	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8
Rail and air transport	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.5
Communication	7.0	7.3	7.9	8.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.5
Finance and property—												
Banking	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.6
Other	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.7	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.2	6.2	7.1	8.2	8.9
Commerce—												
Retail trade	13.7	14.2	15.2	15.7	18.8	19.9	22.0	21.9	32.5	34.1	37.2	37.6
Wholesale and other commerce	18.3	19.0	18.8	19.4	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.3	24.2	25.5	25.9	26.7
Public authority activities not elsewhere included	9.4	9.8	10.3	11.2	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.7	12.8	13.5	14.5	15.9
Community and business services—												
Health, hospitals, etc.	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	12.8	13.5	15.1	16.2	16.3	17.1	18.9	20.3
Education	6.4	6.8	*7.0	7.4	6.8	7.6	8.6	9.8	13.2	14.4	15.6	17.2
Other (c)	6.5	7.3	8.6	9.8	4.8	5.5	6.5	7.6	11.3	12.8	15.1	17.4
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. (d)	6.2	7.0	7.4	8.4	10.8	11.8	12.9	15.0	17.0	18.8	20.4	23.4
GRAND TOTAL	192.1	203.2	213.6	224.6	84.1	91.2	101.9	110.1	276.2	294.4	315.5	334.7

(a) See letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 11-12. (b) Comprises products of petroleum and coal; boots, shoes and accessories; furniture, fittings, etc.; jewellery, watchmaking, etc.; skins and leather (other than clothing or footwear); rubber goods; musical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; plastic products; and other manufacturing. (c) Comprises *Law, order and public safety; Religion and social welfare; and Other community and business services.* (d) Includes *Sport and recreation* but excludes *Private domestic service.* * Revised.

No. 16—Government Authorities: Civilian Employees (a) in Western Australia (Thousands)

June—	Commonwealth (b)			State (b) (c)			Local government (c)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1966	11.6	3.3	14.9	42.3	11.9	54.2	4.7	0.6	5.3	58.6	15.8	74.3
1967	12.4	3.5	15.9	42.6	12.8	55.3	4.9	0.6	5.6	59.9	16.9	76.8
1968	13.2	3.8	17.0	43.9	13.7	57.6	5.2	0.8	5.9	62.3	18.3	80.6
1969	13.6	4.2	17.9	45.0	15.3	60.2	5.4	0.9	6.3	64.0	20.4	84.4
1970	14.3	4.7	19.0	45.9	17.1	63.1	5.7	1.0	6.7	65.9	22.8	88.8

(a) Includes employees of government bodies (Commonwealth, State, local and semi-government) on services such as railways, road and air transport, shipping, banks, post office, education, broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories, hospitals and institutions, as well as administrative employees. (b) Includes employees of semi-governmental authorities. (c) Excludes a small number of employees engaged in agriculture.

No. 17—Employment in Building according to Occupational Status and Type of Job

NOTE. The figures shown in this table (and Table 18) relate to persons working on the jobs of contractors who undertake the erection of new buildings and on the jobs of government authorities which erect new buildings on their own account. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and authorities. The figures also include the number of persons working on new private buildings (other than houses) erected without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

Informants are asked to supply details of all persons employed on their jobs on a specified day, including working principals, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Because of the intermittent employment of various types of sub-contractors on any particular job, it is sometimes difficult for informants to provide precise particulars of the number of sub-contractors and sub-contractor employees working on their jobs on the specified day. This factor may cause some understatement in the figures shown in the table. In other cases, because of frequent movement between jobs of some types of tradesmen (such as electricians) who may work on several jobs on the one day, some duplication may occur.

The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses, and employees of building firms which undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance.

End of June—	Working principals (con-tractors)	Sub-contractors working on jobs for contractors	Wage earners (including Government day labour) (a)	Total (a)	(a) Persons engaged on—			Total (a)
					New houses and flats	Alterations, additions, and repairs to houses and flats	Other buildings	
1966	574	1,881	9,893	12,348	5,912	399	6,037	12,348
1967	639	2,539	11,327	14,505	7,185	425	6,895	14,505
1968	697	2,882	13,233	16,812	8,792	474	7,546	16,812
1969	697	3,731	14,773	19,201	10,896	945	7,360	19,201
1970	673	3,132	15,788	19,593	9,328	490	9,775	19,593

(a) Includes tradesmen employed by the Civil Engineering Branch of the Western Australian Government Railways who were engaged on other activities as well as on building construction.

No. 18—Employment in Building according to Occupation (a)

End of June—	Carpenters	Bricklayers	Painters	Electricians	Plumbers	Builders' labourers	Other	Total (b)
1966	3,591	1,584	1,105	825	1,064	2,047	2,132	12,348
1967	4,026	1,966	1,341	1,014	1,275	2,210	2,673	14,505
1968	4,569	2,469	1,494	1,126	1,577	2,602	2,975	16,812
1969	5,007	2,954	1,723	1,373	1,711	2,978	3,455	19,201
1970	5,114	2,463	1,611	1,364	1,695	3,171	4,175	19,593

(a) See headnote to previous table.

(b) See footnote (a) to previous table.

No. 19—Employment in Factories in each Class of Industry, according to Age

The figures in this table relate to the number of persons on factory pay-rolls on the last pay-day in June in establishments which employed four or more persons during any period of the year or which used power other than manual. Working proprietors and persons engaged in selling and distribution, or in obtaining raw materials (e.g. persons employed by sawmills on felling and hauling logs) are excluded.

Class of industry	June 1967				June 1968			
	Under 16 years	16 and under 21 years	21 years and over	Total	Under 16 years	16 and under 21 years	21 years and over	Total
MALES								
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	17	142	1,731	1,890	17	158	1,796	1,971
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	9	169	1,335	1,513	15	193	1,501	1,709
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease	6	194	2,490	2,690	11	169	2,701	2,881
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances	460	4,701	21,547	26,708	438	4,871	23,400	28,709
5. Precious metals, jewellery, plate	6	32	129	167	1	39	136	176
6. Textiles and textile goods (inclusive of knitted goods)	4	54	287	345	8	55	278	341
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	8	74	307	389	7	66	335	408
8. Clothing (except knitted)	17	113	430	560	10	83	394	487
9. Food, drink and tobacco	64	583	5,182	5,829	68	639	5,504	6,211
10. Sawmilling, woodworking and basketware	99	758	4,504	5,361	82	797	4,693	5,572
11. Furniture of wood, bedding, etc.	48	316	843	1,207	51	336	950	1,337
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, etc.	38	445	2,211	2,694	35	443	2,254	2,732
13. Rubber	2	44	341	387	6	33	358	397
14. Musical instruments	3	4	17	24	3	8	12	23
15. Miscellaneous products	10	112	443	565	13	91	478	582
16. Heat, light and power	1	63	1,175	1,239	2	57	1,307	1,366
Total	792	7,804	42,972	51,568	767	8,038	46,097	54,902

FEMALES								
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1	35	94	130	2	31	99	132
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. ....	....	28	115	143	4	28	133	165
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease	6	94	178	278	3	96	210	309
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances	42	569	1,343	1,954	29	632	1,561	2,222
5. Precious metals, jewellery, plate	1	18	16	35	....	16	18	34
6. Textiles and textile goods (inclusive of knitted goods)	12	120	266	398	19	108	251	378
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ....	....	27	93	120	2	30	108	140
8. Clothing (except knitted)	164	738	1,374	2,276	138	597	1,376	2,111
9. Food, drink and tobacco	35	630	1,758	2,423	71	629	2,092	2,792
10. Sawmilling, woodworking and basketware	1	67	233	301	2	75	295	372
11. Furniture of wood, bedding, etc.	7	61	234	302	11	70	272	353
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, etc.	25	316	512	853	36	321	535	892
13. Rubber	4	27	45	76	2	27	60	89
14. Musical instruments .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15. Miscellaneous products	9	105	195	309	12	107	216	335
16. Heat, light and power .....	....	10	3	13	....	17	3	20
Total	307	2,845	6,459	9,611	331	2,784	7,229	10,344

PERSONS								
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	18	177	1,825	2,020	19	189	1,895	2,103
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	9	197	1,450	1,656	19	221	1,634	1,874
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease	12	288	2,668	2,968	14	265	2,911	3,190
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances	502	5,270	22,890	28,662	467	5,503	24,961	30,931
5. Precious metals, jewellery, plate	7	50	145	202	1	55	154	210
6. Textiles and textile goods (inclusive of knitted goods)	16	174	553	743	27	163	529	719
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	8	101	400	509	9	96	443	548
8. Clothing (except knitted)	181	851	1,804	2,836	148	680	1,770	2,598
9. Food, drink and tobacco	99	1,213	6,940	8,252	139	1,268	7,596	9,003
10. Sawmilling, woodworking and basketware	100	825	4,737	5,662	84	872	4,988	5,944
11. Furniture of wood, bedding, etc.	55	377	1,077	1,509	62	406	1,222	1,690
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, etc.	63	761	2,723	3,547	71	764	2,789	3,624
13. Rubber	6	71	386	463	8	60	418	486
14. Musical instruments	3	4	17	24	3	8	12	23
15. Miscellaneous products	19	217	638	874	25	198	694	917
16. Heat, light and power	1	73	1,178	1,252	2	74	1,310	1,386
Total	1,099	10,649	49,431	61,179	1,098	10,822	53,326	65,246

No. 20—Apprenticeship: Registrations to Various Trades and Number of Effective Registrations

Trade	Registrations effected during—			Effective registrations at 31 December		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
State awards—						
Baking	27	20	23	84	73	78
Bootmaking	3	1	3	6	4	7
Building—						
Carpentry and joinery	294	280	281	934	1,009	1,058
Bricklaying	39	48	47	113	135	153
Painting and signwriting	101	131	90	336	349	339
Plastering	34	34	52	96	102	110
Plumbing	142	163	164	474	531	578
Other	3	1	....	8	7	6
Butchering and smallgoods	140	153	120	437	494	477
Dental technician	13	10	10	29	33	40
Electrical—						
Auto-electrical fitting	24	23	33	99	101	104
Electrical fitting	153	158	187	532	573	622
Electrical installing	155	195	232	510	573	662
Radio and television servicing	21	23	23	83	82	80
Furniture—						
Cabinetmaking	105	112	106	288	321	353
Upholstery	13	15	10	38	42	35
Wood machining	20	25	31	69	78	91
Other	11	11	23	64	50	55
Glazing	30	11	12	46	46	48
Hairdressing—						
Men's	29	34	25	90	96	92
Ladies'	270	323	317	959	1,044	1,048
Jewellery and watchmaking	7	8	4	25	28	27
Metal trades—						
Boilermaking	158	147	163	542	575	561
Fitting and turning	150	146	136	534	537	531
Fitting	77	64	53	274	264	241
Turning	26	18	12	93	75	61
Motor mechanic	376	368	461	1,362	1,401	1,487
Moulding	11	15	9	59	50	47
Refrigeration fitting	35	40	33	87	106	130
Welding	46	45	33	183	173	165
Other	72	49	51	228	192	182
Optical	4	4	3	11	13	11
Pastrycooking	10	10	16	40	34	42
Printing—						
Composing	29	41	33	105	119	131
Letterpress machining	17	8	15	29	31	43
Other	52	22	33	81	88	101
Saddlery and leather working	2	....	1	4	3	4
Scientific instrument making	18	16	24	51	55	61
Sheetmetal working	59	74	72	249	264	240
Timber machining	15	9	9	62	53	45
Vehicle building—						
Bodymaking	35	34	31	136	134	122
Panelbeating	89	113	120	360	389	424
Spray painting	51	53	74	194	195	228
Trimming	4	9	5	20	24	29
Total, State awards	2,970	3,064	3,180	10,024	10,546	10,949
Commonwealth awards—						
Aircraft engineering	32	6	4	77	51	40
Bootmaking	8	6	6	27	22	16
Metal trades	1	11	....	2	13	8
Printing—						
Composing	17	8	13	63	59	50
Letterpress machining	19	22	8	72	72	64
Other	12	10	3	20	26	17
Shipwrighting	13	10	7	38	37	35
All other .....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total, Commonwealth awards	102	73	42	299	280	231
Commonwealth Government Departments	19	22	37	64	52	71
GRAND TOTAL	3,091	3,159	3,259	10,387	10,878	11,251

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

NOTE. The statistics of industrial disputes refer only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Workers indirectly involved are employees thrown out of work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (i) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (ii) reports from government departments and authorities; (iii) reports of State and Commonwealth industrial authorities; and (iv) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

Details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years.

No. 21—Industrial Disputes (a): Western Australia

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved			Number of working days lost (man-days)	Estimated loss in wages
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
		'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
1966	25	2.9	(c)	2.9	6.2	64.5
1967	26	5.0	(c)	5.1	6.0	62.6
1968	70	18.3	0.4	18.7	21.8	281.8
1969	104	57.0	2.1	59.1	101.4	1,284.2
1970	125	44.5	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3
1970— Industry group						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coal mining	....	0.2	....	0.2	(c)	0.3
Other mining and quarrying	16	7.5	(c)	7.5	22.9	381.8
Manufacturing—	....	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	18	4.7	0.1	4.8	32.5	410.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	....	....	....	....	....	....
Food, drink and tobacco	14	2.8	0.9	3.7	38.3	495.6
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paper, printing, etc.	1	....	....	(c)	(c)	0.3
Other manufacturing	6	2.8	1.0	3.8	6.4	81.7
Building and construction	24	7.4	....	7.4	11.0	169.4
Railway services	1	0.3	....	0.3	0.1	1.8
Road and air transport	11	5.1	....	5.1	14.8	235.5
Shipping	6	0.7	(c)	0.7	0.7	8.3
Stevedoring	23	10.5	....	10.5	12.0	146.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other industries (d)	5	2.5	....	2.5	2.4	31.9
Total	125	44.5	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3

(a) Excludes disputes involving a stoppage of work of less than 10 man-days. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) Less than 50. (d) Includes Communication; Finance and property; Wholesale and retail trade; Public authority (n.e.i.); and Community and business services.

No. 22—Duration of Industrial Disputes: 1970

Duration (working days)	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Building and con- struction	Steve- doring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
1 day and less	4	21	9	15	10	59
2 days and more than 1 day	9	7	3	4	7	30
3 days and more than 2 days	1	4	4	1	1	11
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	1	2	4	2	3	12
5 days and less than 10 days	....	3	3	1	2	9
10 days and less than 20 days	1	....	1	....	....	2
20 days and less than 40 days	....	2	....	....	....	2
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	16	39	24	23	23	125

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1 day and less	1.7	5.1	5.0	7.9	3.3	23.0
2 days and more than 1 day	4.7	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	10.0
3 days and more than 2 days	(a)	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.4
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	4.3	6.6
5 days and less than 10 days	....	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3
10 days and less than 20 days	0.8	....	0.1	....	....	0.9
20 days and less than 40 days	....	2.2	....	....	....	2.2
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	7.7	12.3	7.4	10.5	8.6	46.5

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000 MAN-DAYS)

1 day and less	1.4	2.0	4.3	4.6	2.0	14.3
2 days and more than 1 day	8.2	4.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	16.4
3 days and more than 2 days	0.1	2.9	1.9	0.2	0.4	5.5
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	1.7	0.9	1.8	4.7	14.2	23.3
5 days and less than 10 days	....	6.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	9.0
10 days and less than 20 days	11.4	....	0.5	....	....	11.9
20 days and less than 40 days	....	60.9	....	....	....	60.9
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	22.9	77.1	11.0	12.0	18.0	141.1

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)

1 day and less	26.9	25.3	61.0	61.5	22.0	196.7
2 days and more than 1 day	144.0	55.1	17.7	15.9	16.4	249.1
3 days and more than 2 days	1.6	37.7	23.5	2.2	6.2	71.2
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	27.6	13.9	41.0	51.4	225.5	359.4
5 days and less than 10 days	....	89.1	19.5	15.4	7.4	131.4
10 days and less than 20 days	182.0	....	6.8	....	....	188.8
20 days and less than 40 days	....	766.8	....	....	....	766.8
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	382.1	987.9	169.4	146.4	277.5	1,963.3

(a) Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The collection of information required for detailed analysis of industrial accidents occurring in Western Australia commenced on 1 July 1961. From that date all insurers and self-insurers have been required to submit a report to the Workers' Compensation Board in respect of each claim for workers' compensation as soon as the claim is closed. Only accidents coming within the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act are included in the statistics, which therefore exclude industrial accidents resulting in the death of, or injury to, self-employed persons and all Commonwealth Government employees. Compensation for employees of the Commonwealth Government is provided by the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1971*. As the statistics relate only to accidents, particulars of cases of industrial disease are excluded. Reopened claims are excluded from the number of accidents, but the additional time lost and amounts paid on these claims are included.

With few exceptions, an accident to an employee while travelling between his place of residence and place of employment was not compensable in Western Australia until 14 December 1964, when the *Workers' Compensation Act Amendment Act, 1964* came into operation. From that date, the compensation provisions have been extended generally to include such cases. Journey cases are not, however, included in the statistics which are intended to cover only those accidents occurring at the work site or in the course of the worker's normal duties.

For the purpose of the statistics, each claim is regarded as a separate industrial accident and data are prepared from reports of claims closed during the year under review. The item 'cost of claims' refers to *total* payments made (principally in the form of compensation for loss of wages, medical expenses, and lump-sum settlements) in respect of claims closed during the year, and therefore does not necessarily represent amounts actually paid in that year. Similarly, 'time lost' refers to *total* time lost (*i.e.* from date of injury) in respect of claims closed during the year.

Classification according to industry group has been made on the basis of the 1966 Census Classification of Industries.

In Tables 23 and 24, particulars are shown of industrial accidents resulting in death or absence from work for *one day* or more. Similar information is given in Tables 25 and 26 in respect of industrial accidents causing death or absence from work for *one week* or more, in order to provide figures which are comparable with those for other Australian States which do not compile statistics of industrial accidents involving absence from work for less than one week.

Statistics in greater detail, as well as analyses according to additional characteristics, are available in the publications, *Industrial Accidents (Series A)*, which relates to accidents resulting in death or absence from work for one day or more, and *Industrial Accidents (Series B)*, relating to accidents resulting in death or absence from work for one week or more. These publications, which are in mimeographed form, are issued annually by the Western Australian Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

No. 23—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims: Industry Groups, 1969-70
(Time lost: *one day or more*)

Industry group	Number of accidents			Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Total	Average per accident	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
		Number	Proportion of total						
Primary production	6	1,551	per cent	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Mining and quarrying	4	1,520	5.7	5,013	3.2	36	326	362	210
			5.6	3,705	2.4	23	256	279	169
Total, Primary industry	10	3,071	11.4	8,719	2.8	59	582	641	190
Manufacturing—									
Cement, bricks, glass and stone		988	3.7	1,964	2.0	....	130	130	132
Founding, engineering and metalworking	5	3,742	13.8	5,819	1.6	50	436	485	116
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories		1,426	5.3	2,276	1.6	....	139	139	98
Food, drink and tobacco		2,277	8.4	4,327	1.9	....	244	244	107
Sawmilling and manufacture of wood products	1	956	3.5	2,735	2.9	11	233	244	244
Other manufacturing....	2	1,165	4.3	2,334	2.0	23	178	201	153
Total, Manufacturing	8	10,554	39.1	19,455	1.8	83	1,360	1,443	129
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (c)	1	691	2.6	1,567	2.3	11	92	102	133
Building and construction	7	4,828	17.9	10,879	2.3	39	744	783	154
Transport, storage and communication	4	2,311	8.6	6,663	2.9	22	422	445	183
Finance and property		61	0.2	133	2.2	....	14	14	222
Commerce	3	3,231	12.0	6,061	1.9	29	387	416	120
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) and defence services; community and business services	2	1,255	4.6	3,990	3.2	13	215	228	171
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	1	1,019	3.8	2,868	2.8	11	161	171	158
Other .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, Other industries	18	13,396	49.6	32,160	2.4	125	2,035	2,159	152
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	36	27,021	100.0	60,334	2.2	267	3,976	4,243	147

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 26.

(b) Refers to total payments made; see letterpress on page 26.

(c) Production, supply and maintenance.

No. 24—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims
(Time lost: *one day or more*)

Year	Number of accidents		Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per accident	Fatal accidents	Non-fatal accidents	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
1965-66	31	26,908	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1966-67	21	27,003	65,553	2.4	214	3,477	3,692	129
1967-68	18	25,876	61,777	2.3	85	3,376	3,461	125
1968-69	28	26,475	62,444	2.4	80	3,596	3,676	139
1 69-70	36	27,021	59,575	2.3	158	3,635	3,793	137
			60,334	2.2	267	3,976	4,243	147

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

No. 25—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims: Industry Groups, 1969-70
(Time lost: one week or more)

Industry group	Number of accidents			Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Total	Average per accident	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
		Number	Pro- portion of total						
Primary production	6	1,104	per cent	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Mining and quarrying	4	778	7.9	4,780	4.3	36	309	345	280
			5.6	3,357	4.3	23	235	258	303
Total, Primary industry	10	1,882	13.4	8,136	4.3	59	544	603	289
Manufacturing—									
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	....	486	3.5	1,711	3.5	....	116	116	238
Founding, engineering and	....							
metalworking	5	1,463	10.5	4,819	3.3	50	374	424	256
Ships, vehicles, parts and	....							
accessories .....	....	567	4.1	1,901	3.4	....	118	118	208
Food, drink and tobacco .....	....	1,234	8.8	3,778	3.1	....	214	214	174
Sawmilling and manufacture	....							
of wood products	1	587	4.2	2,550	4.3	11	222	233	378
Other manufacturing	2	576	4.1	2,052	3.6	23	162	184	280
Total, Manufacturing	8	4,913	35.1	16,810	3.4	83	1,206	1,289	245
Electricity, gas, water and sani-	....							
tary services (c)	1	352	2.5	1,397	4.0	11	83	93	235
Building and construction	7	2,498	17.8	9,770	3.9	39	684	723	274
Transport, storage and com-	....							
munication	4	1,283	9.2	6,152	4.8	22	392	415	306
Finance and property .....	....	30	0.2	117	3.9	....	13	13	429
Commerce	3	1,658	11.8	5,288	3.2	29	343	372	207
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	....							
and defence services; com-	....							
munity and business services	2	748	5.3	3,745	5.0	13	202	215	270
Amusement, hotels, cafes, per-	....							
sonal service, etc.	1	633	4.5	2,671	4.2	11	151	161	238
Other .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, Other industries	18	7,202	51.5	29,141	4.0	125	1,867	1,992	259
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	36	13,997	100.0	54,087	3.9	267	3,618	3,884	258

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 26.

(b) Refers to total payments made; see letterpress on page 26.

(c) Production, supply and maintenance.

No. 26—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims
(Time lost: one week or more)

Year	Number of accidents		Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per accident	Fatal accidents	Non-fatal accidents	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
1965-66	31	14,548	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1966-67	21	14,323	59,403	4.1	214	3,189	3,403	219
1967-68	18	13,812	55,506	3.9	85	3,071	3,156	214
1968-69	28	13,859	56,469	4.1	80	3,287	3,367	238
1969-70	36	13,997	53,436	3.9	158	3,310	3,468	239
			54,087	3.9	267	3,618	3,884	258

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

PRICES

RETAIL PRICES

Prices of a limited range of commodities are recorded in the Blue Books of Western Australia from the early years of settlement. It was not until 1911, however, that a systematic collection of retail price statistics, undertaken by the Commonwealth Statistician, was begun. The results of this inquiry were published in 1912 and thus, for the first time, particulars of retail prices in a selection of Western Australian towns became available. As well as providing data for each of five principal towns for the year 1911, the published information contained particulars for the capital city for each year from 1901 to 1910, the scope of the investigation having been specially extended for this purpose. The 46 commodities included in the collection, in addition to house rent, comprised a representative range of groceries, dairy produce and meat. The field of collection was later expanded to cover other groups of household expenditure.

Prices are now collected regularly for items of food; clothing and drapery; housing; household supplies and equipment; and miscellaneous commodities and services.

Representative and reputable retailers and service establishments are selected for each class of commodity and each service. These informants furnish regular returns of prices. Whenever necessary, particulars of prices are also obtained from other firms. For most food items, prices are collected monthly, normally as at the 15th of each month. Prices for potatoes and onions are collected weekly. For most other items prices are obtained quarterly as at the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. In general, prices are collected from actual vendors at retail selling outlets. The prices are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles, 'Bargain' or 'sale' prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

The information is collected, under authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1966*, for specified 'standards' of the commodities and services priced. Specifications include the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc. and in some cases the particular brand and the manufacturer's 'line' number. The standards selected are those with a considerable volume of sales and likely to remain representative over a long period.

The items and standards priced are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Before each quarterly collection the standards of all items are reviewed after extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Where changes in the items or standards priced become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in compiling price series to ensure that they reflect only changes in prices for representative goods of constant quality and not differences in prices of differing standards.

The actual collection of information is carried out by specially qualified field officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, who not only receive and check returns but visit the shops or other establishments concerned.

Table 31 on page 35 shows the average retail prices in the metropolitan area of 37 items of food and groceries during each month of 1970.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

The collected information relating to prices of goods and services may be summarised in the form of index numbers. Prices of items, selected as being representative of a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households, are combined at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' in approximate proportion to quantities actually used. The aim is to express as a single number the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole. In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index series by equating the aggregate for a selected or 'base' period to 100 (or some other convenient number), and calculating all index numbers to this base according to the ratio which the several aggregates bear to that of the base period.

The 'A' Series Index was first compiled in 1912 and although it was both rudimentary and of limited scope, covering only food, groceries and house rents, it was not discontinued until 1938. The 'C' Series Index was first compiled in 1921, and retrospectively to 1914, to supply the need for a more adequate index. It was originally described as the 'All Items' Index, to distinguish it from the 'A' Series, because it included, in addition to food, groceries and house rents, many items of clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items.

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, first adopted in 1921, were slightly revised by Conference of Statisticians in 1936, but otherwise remained almost unchanged until the index was discontinued in 1960. From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948, periodic policy changes in regard to various war-time controls, including rationing, caused recurrent changes in consumption and in the pattern of expenditure.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

This rendered changes in the index desirable but made it impracticable either to produce a new index, or to revise the old one, on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was of the changing pattern in those years.

When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage-earner expenditure and consumption that appeared to be then emerging. However, there supervened, in the next few years, conditions which caused wide price dispersion coupled with a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and the pattern of wage-earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern likely to be more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing 'C' Series Index on the 1936 revision. A Conference of Statisticians considered the matter in June 1953, and resolved, in part, as follows:

- (a) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.
- (b) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure.

The 'C' Series Index continued to be compiled on its pre-war basis without significant change in procedures. The Interim Retail Price Index, with the year 1952-53 as its base, was introduced in 1954 and continued until the March quarter of 1960. This Interim Index was a transitional index designed to measure retail price variations on the 'C' Series model in terms of post-war consumption weights, as emerging in the early 1950s. It embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the 'C' Series Index, but it did not take into account successive major changes in the pattern of expenditure and modes of living that began to occur early in 1950 and through to 1960. These changes could not, in fact, be detected and measured promptly, and incorporated into an index, concurrently with their happening in those years. Nor was it envisaged as desirable to adopt fundamentally new procedures in price index construction until it was fully evident that far-reaching procedural changes were necessary to meet the situation that had developed between about 1950 and 1960.

During this period home-owning largely replaced the renting of privately-owned houses, the numbers of government-owned rented houses increased appreciably, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use, household consumption of electricity greatly increased, and technological developments such as the introduction of new synthetic materials produced a number of changes in clothing and other groups of items. Through the impact of these continuing changes in usage, combined with disparate movements in prices, the Interim Retail Price Index became outmoded. As studies progressed and new data became available, it was clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price changes at all times throughout the post-war period. In consequence, the situation was met by compiling the Consumer Price Index constructed as a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index was first compiled in 1960, retrospectively to the September quarter of 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications. The title 'Consumer Price Index' is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. The index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. With certain exceptions, the weights for items included in the index are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole, and do not relate to estimated expenditures of an 'average' or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. It is thus possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

Investigations revealed that the incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 were such as to render it necessary to construct the index with additional items and changes in weighting patterns at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights which remained unchanged throughout the period. Six series for short periods—(September quarter 1948 to June quarter 1952; June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956; June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960; March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963; December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968; and from December quarter 1968) have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous series. At times of linking the weighting pattern was altered and, in addition, new items (mainly those that had become significant in household expenditure) were introduced. In each period between links the items and weighting have remained unchanged.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the five major groups, Food; Clothing and Drapery; Housing; Household Supplies and Equipment; and Miscellaneous. It is designed only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued

in the individual groups, or the aggregate of the groups in the index. This is a basic principle of all price indexes, and failure to appreciate it gives rise to misconceptions concerning price indexes and their uses. Consumer (retail) price indexes are sometimes loosely called 'cost of living indexes' and are thought to measure changes in the 'cost of living'. Neither the Consumer Price Index nor any other retail price index, measures those changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in any cost of living and this part is measured by consumer (retail) price indexes.

The following summary gives a general description of the nature of the items included in the several groups which together comprise the Consumer Price Index.

Food—Meat (fresh and processed, including poultry); dairy produce; cereal products; soft drink, ice cream and confectionery; potatoes, onions and preserved fruit and vegetables; and other foods including sugar, jam, margarine, tea, coffee, baby foods, and sundry canned and other foods.

Clothing and Drapery—Men's, women's, boys' and girls' clothing; men's, women's and children's footwear; household drapery; and piecegoods and knitting wool.

Housing—Costs (house price, rates, repairs and maintenance) involved in home ownership or purchase by instalments; and rent paid to a private owner or government authority in relation to unfurnished flats (from December quarter 1968) and unfurnished houses.

Household Supplies and Equipment—Household appliances; fuel and light; and household articles including furniture (from December quarter 1963), floor coverings, kitchen and other utensils, gardening and small tools, household sundries, personal requisites, proprietary medicines and school requisites.

Miscellaneous—Transport (train, tram and bus fares and private motoring costs); beer; tobacco and cigarettes; services such as health, hairdressing, dry cleaning, shoe repairs and postal and telephone services; and other expenditure including costs of radio and television operation, cinema admission and newspapers.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of commodities and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households.

The sets of weights used have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the Population Censuses of 1947, 1954, 1961 and 1966, the Censuses of Retail Establishments of 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57 and 1961-62 and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments; from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources; and from special surveys. As from the December quarter 1968 the weights, in general, are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67.

The index has been compiled for each quarter from the September quarter of 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. (Comprehensive series of Consumer Price Index numbers *ab initio* are given in Tables 1 to 7 of Part XII of the *Statistical Register* for 1959-60). 'All Groups' index numbers, and group index numbers for each of the five major groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined. In addition, 'Sub-group' index numbers for the six State capital cities combined have been published since the September quarter 1969. When the latest link was effected, the reference base year of the index was changed from 1952-53 = 100 to 1966-67 = 100. Index numbers on the new base are, of course, convertible to index numbers on the old base by the application of an arithmetical factor based on the relationship of the relevant series in 1952-53 and 1966-67. Apart from slight rounding differences, index numbers for past periods show exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted merely to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price *movements* within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in the degree of *price movement*, but not as to differences in the *actual price level*, since the index for each city is independently based on the prices recorded in *that city* during 1966-67. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of price movement in the individual cities. The relative influence of the several cities on the combined index is determined by their populations at the 1954 Census for periods to the December quarter 1963, on their populations at the 1961 Census from March quarter 1964 to December quarter 1968 and on the results of the 1966 Census from the link made at December quarter 1968.

The foregoing summary of the main features of the Consumer Price Index has been prepared from publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra, among them being the *Labour Report*, No. 54, 1968 and 1969, which contains a detailed description of the Index.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING

Two wholesale price indexes of building materials are compiled and published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra—the 'Price Index of Materials used in House Building' (first published in November 1970) and the 'Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building' (first published in April 1969). Index numbers are produced monthly for each State capital city and for the six State capital cities combined.

The reference base of the indexes is the year 1966-67 = 100. The indexes are fixed-weights indexes and are calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

Price series used in the indexes relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building. In the main they are calculated as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers.

The indexes have been compiled for each month from July 1966 and for financial years from 1966-67. Figures are published to one decimal point to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure movements in each State capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

House building. The 'Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building' measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in houses, actually constructed in or about 1968-69, which were selected as representative for the purpose. In all cases the selection of materials was based on local usage.

The house building construction types included are those which use brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos-cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls. The Perth Index includes fifty-one items, which are combined in eleven groups as shown in Table 32.

Data obtained in each State capital city were used to construct for that city its own list of items and its individual weighting pattern. The weighting pattern derived for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of individual city patterns, the weight given to each item being proportional to its estimated importance in materials usage in houses of the specified types completed in the six capital cities in 1968-69.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as detailed group index numbers for each State capital city, is given in the monthly publication *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Index of Materials used in House Building* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Building other than house building. The 'Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building' measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (in general, those up to three storeys). Its composition is in accordance with the materials usage in actual building projects which were selected as representative for the purpose. The building 'use-types' (e.g. office building, factory, etc.) directly represented are 'high-rise' flats (in general, those of more than three storeys); offices; factories; health buildings (i.e. hospitals, nurses' quarters, clinics, etc.); education buildings (i.e. schools, universities, kindergartens, etc.); and commercial premises including hotels, hostels, etc., shops and other business premises. The index includes seventy-two items, which are combined in eleven groups as shown in Table 34.

Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house (and low-rise flat) building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in 'engineering construction' work (e.g. projects such as roads, dams, bridges and the like), the weighting pattern of the index, being designed for the specific purpose mentioned earlier, is not applicable to these other activities of the construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over the stated range of building use-types, the index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or any of the separate use-types.

The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about 1966-67. The selection took account of building use-type and construction characteristics (e.g. type of frame, wall, floor, etc.) within use-types.

A single weighting pattern, relating to the whole of Australia, is applied (with minor exceptions) to local price measures in calculating indexes for each State capital city. The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The relative weighting of the capitals is in proportion to the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in the separate States during the three years ended June 1967.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as detailed group index numbers for each State capital city, is given in the monthly publication *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(See letterpress on pages 30-1.)

No. 27—Consumer Price Index: Perth

(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Group index numbers					Combined index (all groups)
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	
Year—						
1960-61	86.7	93.9	81.6	97.5	84.0	87.9
1961-62	86.1	94.7	84.3	97.6	84.0	88.2
1962-63	86.4	95.0	86.9	97.3	84.2	88.7
1963-64	87.4	95.7	89.8	95.7	86.2	89.8
1964-65	91.0	96.8	92.1	96.7	90.0	92.6
1965-66	95.2	97.9	95.4	98.3	95.3	96.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	102.9	102.1	105.8	100.7	103.2	102.9
1968-69	104.5	104.5	112.7	102.1	105.6	105.5
1969-70	108.1	107.8	120.1	103.7	109.8	109.4
Quarter—						
1968—						
December	103.3	104.4	112.3	101.9	105.4	104.9
1969—						
March	104.1	104.7	113.7	102.3	105.9	105.6
June	106.9	105.5	115.1	102.6	106.5	107.0
September	106.9	106.4	117.0	102.7	107.5	107.7
December	106.1	107.5	119.9	103.6	109.8	108.7
1970—						
March	108.4	108.0	121.2	103.8	110.5	109.9
June	111.0	109.1	122.1	104.8	111.5	111.4
September	111.2	109.4	122.7	105.8	110.9	111.6
December	111.3	111.2	125.5	106.7	115.2	113.5

No. 28—Consumer Price Index: All Groups Index Numbers
Six Capital Cities

(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Combined index (all groups)					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
Year—						
1960-61	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	87.9	90.3
1961-62	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	88.2	90.7
1962-63	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7
1963-64	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7
1964-65	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6
1965-66	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6
1968-69	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1
1969-70	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5
Quarter—						
1968—						
December	105.9	106.0	105.3	105.2	104.9	105.8
1969—						
March	106.7	106.6	105.8	105.5	105.6	106.5
June	107.6	107.2	106.3	106.4	107.0	107.0
September	108.4	107.6	107.2	106.9	107.7	107.4
December	109.6	108.3	107.9	107.3	108.7	108.1
1970—						
March	111.3	108.9	108.9	108.4	109.9	108.9
June	112.9	110.1	109.7	110.0	111.4	109.6
September	113.9	110.7	111.1	109.9	111.6	110.2
December	116.2	112.6	113.3	111.8	113.5	112.4

No. 29—Consumer Price Index: Six Capital Cities Combined

(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Group index numbers					Combined index (all groups)
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	
Year—						
1960-61	90.2	93.4	80.8	96.6	85.5	89.2
1961-62	88.6	94.4	84.0	97.9	86.1	89.6
1962-63	87.8	94.7	86.5	97.7	86.6	89.8
1963-64	89.0	95.3	89.1	96.4	87.3	90.6
1964-65	93.9	96.8	92.0	97.2	91.4	94.0
1965-66	98.4	97.9	95.9	98.9	95.8	97.4
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.7	102.2	104.5	101.2	102.8	103.3
1968-69	105.8	104.3	109.1	102.9	107.6	106.0
1969-70	108.1	107.5	115.5	104.1	111.6	109.4
Quarter—						
1968—						
December	105.5	104.1	108.7	102.7	107.3	105.7
1969—						
March	105.7	104.4	109.7	103.0	108.5	106.4
June	106.6	105.2	111.2	103.7	108.9	107.2
September	106.6	106.0	112.8	103.7	110.0	107.8
December	107.1	107.2	114.7	103.9	110.9	108.7
1970—						
March	108.7	107.9	116.2	104.0	112.0	109.8
June	110.1	108.9	118.3	104.7	113.5	111.2
September	110.9	109.2	120.2	105.4	113.7	111.9
December	112.0	110.9	122.7	106.6	117.5	114.0

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1970

The index numbers shown in the following table are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; from 1948-49 to 1970, the Consumer Price Index.

No. 30—Retail Price Index Numbers: 1901 to 1970

Six Capital Cities Combined

(Base of index: Year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1919 (a)	170	1937	145	1955	394
1902	93	1920 (a)	193	1938	149	1956	419
1903	91	1921 (a)	168	1939	153	1957	429
1904	86	1922 (a)	162	1940	159	1958	435
1905	90	1923	166	1941	167	1959	443
1906	90	1924	164	1942	181	1960	459
1907	90	1925	165	1943	188	1961	471
1908	95	1926	168	1944	187	1962	469
1909	95	1927	166	1945	187	1963	472
1910	97	1928	167	1946	190	1964	483
1911	100	1929	171	1947	198	1965	502
1912	110	1930	162	1948	218	1966	517
1913	110	1931	145	1949	240	1967	534
1914 (a)	114	1932	138	1950	262	1968	548
1915 (a)	130	1933	133	1951	313	1969	564
1916 (a)	132	1934	136	1952	367	1970	586
1917 (a)	141	1935	138	1953	383		
1918 (a)	150	1936	141	1954	386		

(a) November.

No. 31—Average Retail Prices of Selected Food and Grocery Items, 1970: Perth
(Cents)

Commodity	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1970
GROCERIES														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Flour—Plain	2 lb pkt	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
Self-raising	2 lb	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.1	19.1	19.5	19.5	19.5	18.9	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4
Tea	½ lb pkt	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7
Sugar	4 lb pkt	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5
Rice	1 lb pkt	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.2
Jam, apricot	1½ lb tin	34.7	34.6	34.4	35.0	35.8	36.4	36.7	36.9	37.1	36.2	37.0	37.0	36.0
Oats, rolled	1½ lb pkt	28.1	28.7	28.7	27.8	26.8	26.2	26.6	26.6	27.3	28.0	28.5	28.5	27.6
Peaches, canned	29 oz	34.5	34.5	35.0	35.0	35.3	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.4
Pears, canned	7 lb	34.5	35.0	35.0	35.4	35.3	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.4
Potatoes (a)	7 lb	42.9	43.3	43.5	43.9	44.7	45.7	45.9	48.4	54.9	51.5	51.9	50.3	47.2
Onions, brown (a)	1 lb	10.5	10.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.1	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.6	12.0	9.8	10.7
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	32.8	35.0	35.1	34.3	35.1	35.0	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.0	34.5	35.6	34.6
DAIRY PRODUCE, ETC.														
Milk—Evaporated	14½ oz tin	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	16.6	17.2	17.5	17.6	18.2	17.9	18.2	17.5
Fresh, bottled, delivered	quart	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Butter	lb	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2
Cheese, processed	½ lb pkt	25.1	24.2	23.7	24.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	23.6	24.6	24.8	23.4	25.4	24.5
Eggs, 24 oz	dozen	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.0	67.0	66.1
Bacon, rashers, prepacked	½ lb	43.0	44.5	43.0	44.5	44.5	43.9	43.9	43.9	44.5	43.9	44.5	44.5	44.1
MEAT														
		Quarterly average			Quarterly average			Quarterly average			Quarterly average			
Beef—														
Rib (without bone)	lb		53.6			58.1			58.5			57.8		57.0
Steak—Rump	"		103.7			114.8			117.9			117.1		113.4
T-bone, without fillet	"		84.8			90.1			92.3			91.6		89.7
Chuck	"		58.3			63.7			64.0			62.6		62.2
Sausages	"		25.0			26.2			26.9			26.7		26.2
Silverside, corned	"		59.8			63.9			65.0			65.3		63.5
Brisket, corned	"		44.6			48.1			49.1			48.5		47.6
Mutton—														
Leg	"		32.3			34.4			34.1			33.6		33.6
Chops—Loin	"		27.9			29.8			29.5			28.5		28.9
Leg	"		28.7			31.3			30.4			29.7		30.0
Forequarter	"		22.3			25.6			25.2			24.4		24.4
Lamb—														
Leg	"		52.0			55.8			51.1			49.5		52.1
Chops—Loin	"		53.3			57.9			51.2			48.2		52.6
Leg	"		54.2			58.7			52.6			49.6		53.8
Forequarter	"		45.1			49.3			44.4			41.4		45.1
Pork—														
Leg	"		64.1			65.1			65.5			66.3		65.3
Loin	"		64.5			65.8			66.1			66.2		65.7
Chops	"		64.4			65.6			65.9			66.2		65.5

(a) Average of weekly prices.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING

(See letterpress on page 32.)

No. 32—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

Group Index Numbers

(Base of *each* Index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Group	Perth			Weighted average of six State capital cities		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Concrete mix, cement and sand	102.3	102.8	105.3	101.6	103.8	107.1
Cement products	104.5	106.5	109.1	102.8	107.0	112.6
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	103.5	106.2	111.4	103.6	107.8	112.4
Timber, board and joinery	105.8	107.5	111.1	103.0	108.6	113.5
Steel products	101.6	106.2	110.8	101.9	104.8	110.0
Other metal products	105.3	107.5	118.4	103.9	106.3	111.8
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	101.3	102.7	108.1	101.7	102.0	108.7
Electrical installation materials	103.3	105.2	115.1	103.3	105.2	115.8
Installed appliances	101.4	101.1	102.6	100.0	99.7	102.2
Plaster and plaster products	103.0	107.1	109.4	101.7	103.0	105.1
Miscellaneous materials	103.5	104.7	107.7	102.9	104.5	107.4
All groups	104.0	105.9	110.3	102.7	106.3	110.9

No. 33—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

'All Groups' Index Numbers

(Base of *each* Index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level.

Capital city	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Sydney	103.4	109.3	115.2
Melbourne	101.3	103.6	107.2
Brisbane	103.4	105.6	109.4
Adelaide	102.1	107.0	112.4
Perth	104.0	105.9	110.3
Hobart	101.8	104.1	107.7
Weighted average of six State capital cities	102.7	106.3	110.9

**No. 34—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building
other than House Building : Group Index Numbers**
(Base of *each* Index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Group	Perth			Weighted average of six State capital cities		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	100.6	101.4	102.8	101.5	103.5	106.9
Cement products	104.3	108.1	111.3	102.2	106.8	111.7
Bricks, stone, etc.	103.0	106.2	111.4	103.7	108.2	112.6
Timber, board and joinery	104.1	108.0	111.3	103.0	107.2	111.2
Steel and iron products	101.7	104.2	107.1	102.3	106.1	110.1
Aluminium products	99.7	101.8	102.6	101.4	103.9	107.4
Other metal products	105.7	106.4	127.0	105.9	106.8	126.3
Plumbing fixtures	101.7	103.4	110.8	102.8	103.3	113.1
Miscellaneous materials	102.7	103.9	107.8	102.3	103.2	105.8
Electrical installation materials (a)	100.9	102.1	112.2	100.9	102.1	112.2
Mechanical services components (b)	101.4	107.5	111.5	101.4	107.7	111.8
All groups	102.0	104.7	108.9	102.2	105.6	110.5

(a) Based on Sydney and Melbourne prices.

(b) In the main based on Sydney and Melbourne prices.

**No. 35—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building
other than House Building: 'All Groups' Index Numbers**
(Base of *each* Index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level.

Capital city	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Sydney	102.6	106.5	111.7
Melbourne	101.7	105.0	109.8
Brisbane	102.2	105.1	110.3
Adelaide	101.8	105.0	109.4
Perth	102.0	104.7	108.9
Hobart	102.3	105.1	109.7
Weighted average of six State capital cities	102.2	105.6	110.5

Issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statistician,
1-3 St. George's Terrace, Perth

PRINTED PUBLICATIONS

Title of publication	Latest issue at 31 Jan. 1972	Published	Price	
			Excluding postage	Including postage (a)
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR BOOK	Nov. 1971	Aug. 1971	1.00	1.64
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK (b)	Nov. 1971	Dec. 1971	0.20	0.27
QUARTERLY STATISTICAL ABSTRACT	Dec. 1971	Dec. 1971	0.20	0.27
STATISTICAL REGISTER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Annual):				
Part I—Population and Vital Statistics (b)	1966-67 and 1967-68	Nov. 1969	0.40	0.52
Parts II and III—Finance Statistics	1967-68	Aug. 1969	0.40	0.47
Comprising: Part II—Public Finance				
Part III—Private Finance				
Part IV—Trade, Transport and Communication	1965-66 to 1967-68	Dec. 1970	1.40	1.64
Part V—Land Settlement, Agriculture, Livestock and Meteorological Statistics (b)	1967-68	Jan. 1970	1.10	1.34
Part VI—Factory Statistics (b)	1967-68	Jan. 1970	0.90	1.02
Part VII—Mineral Statistics and Water Conservation	1967-68	Aug. 1969	0.20	0.27
Parts VIII, IX and X—Social Statistics	1966-67 and 1967-68	Jan. 1970	0.30	0.37
Comprising: Part VIII—Law and Crime				
Part IX—Hospitals and Charitable Institutions				
Part X—Education				
Part XI—Local Government (b)	1967-68	Aug. 1970	0.50	0.57
Part XII—Retail Prices, Wages, Employment and Miscellaneous (b)	1967-68	Jan. 1970	0.60	0.72
Statistical Summary from 1829	1829-1968	Sept. 1969	0.20	0.27
STATISTICS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Annual): (c)				
Building and Housing (b)	1969-70	Nov. 1971	0.30	0.37
Demography (b)	1968	Mar. 1971	0.40	0.52
Finance	1969-70	Jan. 1972	0.40	0.47
Labour and Prices	1969	Feb. 1971	0.60	0.67
Local Government (b)	1968-69	July 1971	0.50	0.57
Non-Rural Primary Industries	1968-69	May 1971	0.20	0.27
Rural Industries (b)	1968-69	May 1971	1.10	1.34
Social (b)	1969	May 1971	0.30	0.42
Summary from 1829	1829-1970	Aug. 1971	0.20	0.27
Trade	1968-69	Nov. 1971	1.40	1.64
ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (Annual) (b)	1970	Nov. 1970	0.50	0.68

(a) Within Australia and to Christmas Island, Cocos Island, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Nauru and Papua New Guinea. (b) Includes statistics for individual local government areas. (c) Replaces the *Statistical Register of Western Australia* for 1968-69 and subsequent years.

MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS

(Available free of charge on application)

Subject	Frequency of issue	Latest issue at 31 January 1972	Published
ACCIDENTS—			
Industrial Accidents	Annually	1970-71	Jan. 1972
Road Traffic Accidents involving Casualties	Quarterly	Mar. qr 1971	Jan. 1972
Road Traffic Accidents involving Casualties (a)	Annually	1970	May 1971
BUILDING—			
Building Operations (a)	Quarterly	Sept. qr 1971	Jan. 1972
Building Permits and Approvals (a)	Monthly	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
Number of New Houses and Flats (preliminary estimates)	Quarterly	Dec. qr 1971	Jan. 1972
EMPLOYMENT—			
Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment	Annually	June 1966 to June 1971	Oct. 1971
FINANCE—			
Fire, Marine and General Insurance Statistics	Annually	1970-71	Jan. 1972
Local Government Finance Statistics	Annually	1969-70	Jan. 1972
Local Government Revenue and Expenditure: Budget Estimates (a)	Annually	1971-72	Jan. 1972
Permanent Building Societies	Monthly	Nov. 1971	Jan. 1972
MOTOR VEHICLES—			
Motor Vehicle Registrations	Monthly	Nov. 1971	Jan. 1972
Motor Vehicle Registrations (a)	Annually	1969	Aug. 1970

continued on next page

MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS—continued

Subject	Frequency of issue	Latest issue at 31 January 1972	Published
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—			
Divorce	Annually	1970	May 1971
Intercensal Changes in Population (a)	Irregular	1961–1966	June 1968
One Million Western Australians	Irregular	1911 to 1966	Feb. 1971
Population and Occupied Dwellings: Censuses, 1911 to 1966 (a)	Irregular	1911 to 1966	Feb. 1968
Population, Dwellings and Vital Statistics (Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions) (a)	Annually	1966–1970	Jan. 1971
Projections of the Population	Irregular	1967 to 1976	Feb. 1969
Quarterly Summary of Population and Vital Statistics	Quarterly	June qr 1971	Jan. 1972
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—			
Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics (general summary)	Annually	1970–71	Sept. 1971
Agricultural Census : Principal Statistics (preliminary statement) (b)	Annually	1970–71	July 1971
Apples and Pears in Cool Stores	Monthly	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
Artificial Fertiliser Used on Rural Holdings (a)	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Bee Keeping Statistics	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Catch of Fish and Crustaceans	Monthly	Aug. 1971	Dec. 1971
Cattle and Pigs (a)	Annually	1971	Sept. 1971
Cereal Crop Forecast	Annually	1971–72	Oct. 1971
Chicks Hatched and Poultry Slaughtered	Monthly	Nov. 1971	Jan. 1972
Ewe Matings for Lambing	Triennially	1969 and 1970	Feb. 1971
Fisheries	Annually	1969–70	June 1971
Fisheries (preliminary)	Annually	1969–70	Mar. 1971
Fruit (a)	Annually	1970–71	Nov. 1971
Grain and Other Crops and Cereal Varieties (a)	Annually	1970	Sept. 1971
Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings (a)	Triennially	1970–71	Mar. 1971
Hay, Green Feed and Silage (a)	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Irrigation (a)	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Livestock Slaughter and Meat Produced	Annually	1970–71	Dec. 1971
Machinery on Rural Holdings (a)	Annually	1971	Oct. 1971
Mineral Exploration	Annually	1969–70	April 1971
Pasture Seed (a)	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Rock Lobsters Held in Cold Stores and Exported	Monthly	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
Rural Land Utilisation (a)	Annually	1970–71	Aug. 1971
Sheep, Lambing and Wool Clip (a)	Annually	1970–71	Sept. 1971
Tractors on Rural Holdings (a)	Triennially	1969	Mar. 1970
Value of Primary Production (excluding Mining and Quarrying) (preliminary statement)	Annually	1970–71	July 1971
Vegetables (a)	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Wheat for Grain (a)	Annually	1970–71	July 1971
SECONDARY PRODUCTION—			
Factory Statistics (preliminary)	Annually	1967–68	Feb. 1969
Factory Statistics (general summary)	Annually	1967–68	July 1969
TRADE (EXTERNAL)—			
External Trade (Overseas and Interstate)	Annually	1970–71	Dec. 1971
Interstate Trade	Annually	1970–71	Nov. 1971
Quarterly Summary of Overseas Trade Statistics	Quarterly	To Sept. 1971	Dec. 1971
TRADE (INTERNAL)—			
New Agricultural Machinery and Tractor Statistics (Deliveries and Sales)	Quarterly	Mar. qr 1971	Aug. 1971
Wholesale Sales and Stocks of Wine and Brandy	Annually	1969–70 and 1970–71	Nov. 1971
GENERAL—			
Indicators of Business Activity	Monthly	Jan. 1972	Jan. 1972
Monthly Statistical Summary	Monthly	Jan. 1972	Jan. 1972
Western Australia in relation to Australia	Annually	1970–71	July 1971

(a) Includes statistics for individual local government areas. (b) Entitled 'Rural Census : Principal Statistics (preliminary statement)' in issue for 1969–70.

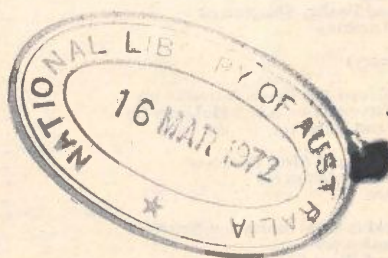
NOTE. In addition to the preceding publications, a number of bulletins which deal exclusively with this State are produced by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra who also issues many publications which contain particulars for Western Australia as a component of Australian totals. A complete list of all publications currently issued by the Central and the various State Offices of this Bureau appears in 'Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics' issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, copies of which are available free of charge from the Western Australian Office at the address shown on page 38.

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